

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1972

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly cloudy, temp. 48-57 (5-1). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 48-53 (5-1). LONDON: Occasional showers. Temp. 48-57 (5-1). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 48-53 (5-1). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, temp. 48-53 (5-1). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, temp. 48-53 (5-1). Yesterday's temp. 48-53 (5-1).

27,705

Bundesrat Opposes East Pacts

Party-Line Vote, 21-20, Not Binding

By John M. Goshko

PARIS, Feb. 9 (UPI)—By a party-line vote of 21 to 20, the West German Bundesrat went on record today as opposed to ratification of Chancellor Willy Brandt's treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland.

The "first reading" vote by the upper house of parliament was not decisive and represented only the first of several tests that the treaties face in the complex fight over parliamentary ratification.

It was important mainly as a sign of the way in which the struggle between the Brandt government and its Christian Democratic opposition is likely to unfold.

In the Bundesrat, which reflects the political composition of the governments in the 10 West German states, the Christian Democrats have 21 votes as opposed to 20 held by Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party.

Party Lines

Today's vote indicated that unless the present Bundesrat lineup changes, the government will have to try to override its opposition by mustering an absolute majority for ratification in the lower house, the Bundestag.

For Mr. Brandt, passage of the treaties is vital since they represent the cornerstone of his attempt to achieve reconciliation with the Communist bloc. The treaties are also a precondition for activation of the four-power Berlin agreement and such future East-West détente initiatives as a European security conference.

The Bundesrat's action today was not a direct vote on accepting or rejecting the treaties. Instead, in the role of giving advice to the lower house, it adopted a "Christian Democratic-sponsored resolution" stating 12 "reservations" against the treaties.

This now becomes the official "opinion" of the upper house, and, under the German parliamentary system, it must be transmitted to the Bundestag when it begins its consideration of the treaties.

However, the Bundesrat opinion is not binding on the lower house, where Mr. Brandt's coalition government holds 251 seats to 248 for the Christian Democrats. As a result, the Bundestag is expected in its first-reading vote to give the treaties the requisite simple majority.

Then, in May, they will be considered by the Bundestag. What happens then will be determined by the outcome of elections scheduled for April in Baden-Württemberg, a state now controlled by the Christian Democrats.

If the Social Democrats win, they then will have a majority in the Bundestag and will be able to reverse its present (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

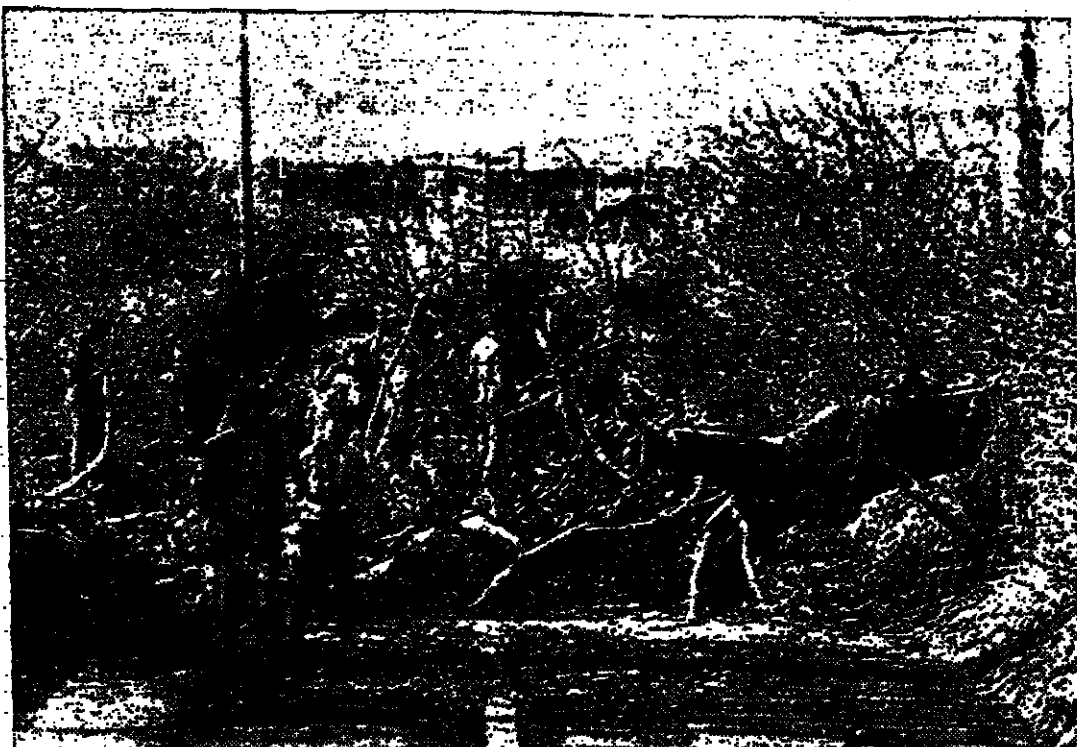
Andreotti Coalition Bid Fails; Early Vote Expected in Italy

ROME, Feb. 9 (AP)—Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti failed tonight to re-form a center-left coalition government to end Italy's 30-day political crisis. Early elections appeared inevitable.

A meeting of the four center-left parties broke up with no agreement. The Republicans and the Socialists rejected both the premier-designate's economic plan and his Christian Democratic party's stand on a pending referendum on divorce.

The Christian Democrats favored a minority cabinet representing their party. The others have asked that the center-left coalition cabinet of Premier Emilio Colombo, who resigned Jan. 15, be asked to stay in office until the elections are held.

Mr. Andreotti had shown some signs of easing his party's opposition to a divorce law voted in December, 1970. The party has backed a move toward a referendum intended to amend the law, but the other parties said the case of opposition was not enough.



ROADBLOCK—Felled trees blocking the road to Belfast just outside Londonderry yesterday, during the Day of Disruption sponsored by Ulster civil rights movement.

Shooting in Ballymurphy

Ulster 'Day of Disruption' Is a Dud

By John M. Goshko

BELFAST, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Civil rights leaders attempted to stage a "day of disruption" in Northern Ireland today, but Catholics failed to respond in sufficient numbers to affect life in the province to any significant extent.

In Belfast, civil rights spokesman Michael Howard said that Catholic response to the call to disrupt telephone communications, traffic and commerce throughout the province "has not been as great as we hoped or would have liked."

British Army spokesmen said less than 50 percent of businesses, shops and schools in Catholic areas of Belfast closed in response to the civil rights call.

"Let's face it, it is not going the way we had hoped," said Mr. Howard. "It was an absolute disaster as of noon, and there was little improvement as the day wore on."

Episodes of Violence

There was, however, some violence.

A 14-year-old boy sustained gunshot wounds when a gunman exchanged fire with British troops in the Catholic Ballymurphy stronghold of Belfast. The Army said earlier at least 1,000 Catholic schoolchildren defied a government ban on parades and marched through Belfast, snarling traffic for several hours.

An army spokesman said the boy was admitted to Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital suffering from gunshot wounds after troops exchanged fire with a gunman during rioting. The troops shot the gunman and saw him fall before comrades pulled him from sight.

In Londonderry, three youths tossed two beer cans packed with gelignite under an army armored

car in the Catholic Bogside area, blowing the vehicle up seconds after its crew leaped to safety.

Also in Londonderry a local leader of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, Malachy McCann, openly addressed a rally of about 500 persons at the city's soccer stadium as troops looked on.

"We had hoped for 10,000 persons," a local civil rights spokesman said. "We are very disappointed."

Paddy Kennedy, a member of the Northern Ireland Parliament who is also on the army's wanted list, told the crowd, "We want a

united Ireland, but at the same time we will respect the Protestant wish to keep their British heritage, and we would do everything in our power to respect their Protestant religion."

Six opposition members of the Stormont Parliament had begun a 24-hour fast at midnight in Londonderry.

"A number of telegraph poles and trees have been reported down in various places throughout the province, but as yet there has been no disruption of traffic," a police spokesman said at noon.

Felled telegraph poles and trees (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Hint That Lin Is Alive Given To French Deputy in Peking

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 9 (REUTERS)—A member of a French parliamentary delegation just returned from China said today he had been told by an official in the Chinese Foreign Ministry that former Defense Minister Lin Biao had been "eliminated politically" with the implication that Marshal Lin was not dead.

Didier Julia, a Gaullist deputy who returned from China yesterday after a three-week stay, told Agence France-Press that he had been assured by a Wu Fan-wu in the Foreign Ministry that Marshal Lin had not been in a plane that was shot down, as was reported in some quarters.

"It was a political elimination," Mr. Julia quoted Mr. Wu as having said. "In China we never confuse political errors with individuals."

Mr. Julia's report would be the first direct confirmation that Marshal Lin, once designated heir to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, was purged last fall in a Peking power struggle. Though Mr. Wu volunteered no further information about Marshal Lin, he gave some indication of what happens in political elimination when he commented on Liu Shao-chi, the former head of state who was ousted during the Cultural Revolution.

"He is in the north," Mr. Julia quoted Mr. Wu as having told him, "on a people's commune where he can return to the true doctrine as based on experience."

This too would be the first

direct report of Mr. Lin's whereabouts following his ouster during the purge of Chairman Mao's opponents five years ago.

On a radio broadcast tonight, Jean de Broglie, president of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission that made the trip, said that the delegation had talked with Premier Chou En-lai about President Nixon's trip later this month to Peking and that Mr. Chou had told them that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Finnish Coalition May Include Reds

HELSINKI, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Social Democratic party leader Rafael Paasio said today after being appointed premier-designate that he hoped to present a new center-left coalition government by the end of the week.

Mr. Paasio said Mr. Kekkonen instructed him to try to form a government on the broadest possible base, if possible with the Communist-dominated Peoples' Democratic League included.

But political sources said it was doubtful that the Communists will participate in a government which they fear will try to negotiate a special trade agreement with the European Common Market. The Communists have made a stand against the EEC as a condition for participation in government.

In Relations With Moscow, Peking

Nixon Cites 'Breakthroughs' In Message on State of World

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).

President Nixon told Congress in his annual foreign policy review today that 1971 was a "breakthrough" year in many areas, including relations with the Soviet Union and China, but he said that Soviet intentions and power remain a constant source of concern.

The President listed a large number of "disappointments" headed by the failure to end the Vietnam war and the inability to prevent a war between India and Pakistan.

In his report to Congress, commonly known as the State of the World message, the President asserted that a negotiated settlement remained the quickest and most humane way to end the Vietnam conflict, but cautioned that as long as Hanoi insisted on a takeover in South Vietnam with American help, negotiations could not succeed.

"If, instead, they are willing to compete fairly in the political arena in South Vietnam, they will find our side forthcoming in meeting their concerns," he wrote in his report.

"Either as part of an overall settlement, or through other

Text of Nixon's broadcast, Page 2.

necessarily discreet preparation for an opening to the world's most populous nation."

While he said he did not expect "instant solutions to deep-seated differences," he said that his visit to China this month was "a breakthrough of great importance." He is expected to leave Washington for Peking a week from tomorrow.

The President attributed the "breakthroughs" of 1971 to preparations made in 1969 and 1970 and to the fact that "we stopped reacting" to events and began to deal "with the realities of today and the opportunities of tomorrow."

Despite continuing differences with Moscow, he said, he concluded "on balance" that the

Soviet willingness "to take positive steps toward peace in the past year makes a meeting at the highest level timely, particularly in arms limitation and economic cooperation."

Mr. Nixon acknowledged that his decision to visit Peking had caused confusion among American allies, especially Japan, but

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



President Nixon in small White House office after delivering radio report on foreign policy.

Nixon on Détente

Hints of Coming Accord to Limit Arms Race

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).

President Nixon today voiced strong indications that the United States and the Soviet Union are nearing an accord which would mark the first small step toward reversing a nuclear arms race that has grown unchecked for almost a quarter-century. The President also pledged that the United States would make no unilateral troop cuts in Europe.

"Our present strategic forces are sufficient," the President said in his State of the World report to Congress, "and we are moving toward an agreement which

should stabilize the strategic balance and foreclose future rounds of arms competition."

The initial agreement, the President indicated, would put sharp limits under a treaty on the size of rival anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defensive networks in both countries, and would also "freeze" in a less formal way the number of certain types of offensive missiles in each nuclear arsenal.

Coupled with Mr. Nixon's optimism, however, was a stern warning.

The President indicated that he would not hesitate to order a new round of U.S. weapons into production "if negotiations are

protracted" while the Russians continue expanding their land-based ICBM and missile-lying submarine force, or "if important new systems are not constrained by agreements."

In words that might have been meant, at least in part, for some of the President's more conservative critics in the United States as well as for Kremlin leaders, Mr. Nixon said, "under no circumstances will I permit further erosion of the strategic balance with the U.S.S.R." He also expressed confidence that Congress would back up these sentiments.

In a candid and detailed as (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

...On Asia Policy

Calls Reality, Not Sentiment, Key to China Ties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).

President Nixon told Congress today that reality, not sentimentality, will shape the future of U.S. relations with China.

In his third annual State of the World message, he said he is going to Peking on Feb. 21 without any illusions.

"The trip to Peking is not an end in itself, but the launching of a process," he said. "The historic significance of this journey lies beyond whatever formal understandings we might reach."

"Both sides will state their principles and their views with complete frankness," Mr. Nixon said. "We will each now clearly see where the other stands on the issues that divide us."

"We will look for ways to begin reducing our differences. We will attempt to find some common ground on which to build a more constructive relationship."

At the same time, Mr. Nixon emphasized that the United States will maintain its friendship, diplomatic ties and defense com-

mitment with Nationalist China on Taiwan.

He added that the "ultimate relationship between Taiwan and the mainland is not a matter for the United States to decide. A peaceful resolution of this problem by the parties would do much to reduce tension in the Far East."

Mr. Nixon said he was not urging either party to follow any particular course.

The President stated five principles that would be followed in dealing with Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai.

The principles are:

• A permanent relationship with China can be constructed only if the United States is reliable—in its relations with our friends as well as with China.

• A peaceful and prosperous China is in the U.S. national interest.

• The talents and achievements of the Chinese people must be given appropriate reflection in world affairs.

• Peace in Asia and the full measure of progress and stability in Asia and the world require China's positive contribution.

• Like the United States, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

...On U.S. Politics

Doesn't Doubt Critics' Patriotism

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (REUTERS).

President Nixon today took the political "high road" in speaking of his Democratic critics on Vietnam, saying he did not question their patriotism or sincerity. He said a presidential candidate should voice any criticism that he believes "would contribute to bringing an honorable peace," but he warned against statements that might encourage the enemy "to prolong the war until after the election."

The President's comments, made in a radio broadcast summarizing his State of the World message to Congress, represented a further backing away from presidential assistant H. R. Haldeman's charge Monday that partisan critics of the President's peace proposals are "consciously aiding" the enemy. After Mr. Haldeman's declaration in a TV interview, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the President's aide was speaking for himself only.

Last week, Secretary of State William F. Rogers and other administration officials and supporters accused such critics of

undercutting the United States in the peace negotiations.

This morning Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, who has engaged in 30 months of secret negotiations with representatives of Vietnam Communists said Sen.

• Many Red attacks in Central Highlands may have begun Tet offensive, Saigon says, Page 5.

George McGovern seemed willing to accept a Communist government in South Vietnam as the price for peace. But he said the Democratic presidential hopeful held those opinions "with integrity and patriotism."

Mr. Kissinger, briefing reporters on the President's State of the World message, said the South Dakota Democrat, a long-time opponent of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, "has stated the debate in the sharpest and most concrete terms."

President Nixon, he said, is willing to negotiate on other issues, he is determined to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5).



BROWNOUT—Darkened view of Piccadilly Circus Tuesday night after three-quarters of the advertisers voluntarily shut down their normally glittering displays.

Their action coincided with the government's declaration of a national emergency because of an electricity shortage resulting from the coalminers' strike. Story on Page 5.



MPs PROTEST—Five of six opposition members of the Ulster Parliament holding a 24-hour hunger vigil that began at midnight Tuesday in Londonderry at Free Derry corner, the beginning of the Catholic Bogside section and about 100 yards from where 13 civil rights marchers were killed by gunfire from British troops on Bloody Sunday.

British Ready to Speed Up Troops' Exit From Malta

LONDON, Feb. 9 (AP).—Government officials said tonight that Britain can pull out completely from its Maltese bases by mid-March—two weeks ahead of schedule—if the feud over rental with Premier Dom Mintoff remains unsettled.

But there were some signs that the United States and Italy have not abandoned all hope of promoting an 11th-hour compromise behind the scenes.

Formal negotiations for an agreement involving Britain, Malta and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization came to an abrupt halt in Rome yesterday. That was when Lord Carrington, Britain's Defense Minister, and Joseph Leca, NATO's Secretary-General, presented to Mr. Mintoff what they termed their "final offer" for a settlement. Mr. Mintoff angrily proclaimed his refusal to accept its finality.

In a seeming effort to convince Malta's ebullient leader that he can expect no more, Lord Carrington and his aides have been at pains to stress that both Britain and NATO have reached the limit. Officials insisted that Britain's program of force withdrawals will go on, with priority for the dismantling of the key Madras radar station on the fortress-island.

At the same time British and other allied diplomats took care to slam no doors on the possibility of yet further adjustments if only Mr. Mintoff displays a readiness to come to what they would regard as realistic terms.

Mintoff, Cabinet Meet
VALLETTA, Malta, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Premier Mintoff was meeting his cabinet today over yesterday's break-up of the latest round of talks in Rome as the Nationalist party opposition prepared for a sharp attack on the government in the House of Representatives tonight.

Kept in almost total darkness about the situation during the negotiations among Britain, Malta and NATO, the National-

Hundreds Cry: 'Houses, Houses!'

Homeless Romans Disrupt Council in All-Night Protest

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Several hundred homeless Romans, many of them women and children, besieged the city government all last night, clamoring for "houses, houses!"

The incidents on Capitoline Hill, which has been the seat of the city government for at least 2,500 years, dramatized the plight of at least 50,000 people who live in shantytowns, in shacks under the arches of ancient aqueducts and in other slum dwellings.

The demonstrators broke up a meeting of the city parliament, mauled a former housing commissioner and repeatedly clashed with the police. Two persons were injured in the scuffles and taken to a hospital.

100 Inmate Chamber
In another demonstration today, some 20 street vendors who peddle religious souvenirs scaled the facade of St. Peter's Basilica to protest the city government's

failure to issue them regular licenses. They stayed four hours. The disorders on Capitoline Hill started shortly before midnight when about 100 persons invaded the city council chamber, where the municipal parliament was just winding up a debate on urban decentralization. The demonstrators were former shack dwellers of Pietralata, a poor neighborhood on Rome's eastern outskirts, who last year were evicted and "provisionally" housed in an unused army barracks.

The intruders shouted that they would not leave the hill until the city government made good its repeated promises that they would be assigned low-rent apartments in a new housing development.

Mayor Clelio Darida stayed up most of the night making frantic phone calls to contractors who own new housing projects on Rome's southern outskirts that the city intends to buy. The demonstrators shouted at councilmen and city officials that they should requisition the apartments if they did not have the funds to buy them.

During the last few years Rome has started building and buying low-rent housing for slum dwellers. However, shantytowns are still riddled with capital of nearly three million people, and slum clearance is slow.

Nixon Cites 1971 Foreign Affairs 'Breakthroughs'

(Continued from Page 1)
he said that the doubts first expressed had been largely overcome by the meetings he held in December and January with allied leaders.

A "more balanced alliance with our friends" has been established, the President said, emphasizing that while there is a need "to move forward in the same direction" there is "no requirement that we all march in lockstep."

The President said he was prepared to re-establish a dialogue with India, and Mr. Kissinger said that steps already are being taken to do so. Mr. Kissinger also said a National Security Council meeting would be held soon regarding the question of recognizing the new state of Bangladesh.

Mr. Kissinger said that in the previous two annual foreign policy reports "we were describing the building blocks of this administration's foreign policy."

Today's report shows how the pattern has begun to emerge, Mr. Kissinger said. He described 1971 as "the watershed year in the sense that our various initiatives in various areas came to fruition."

The report repeated the administration's charges during the India-Pakistan war that it had "convincing evidence" New Delhi was preparing to destroy the West Pakistan Army and enter Kashmir.

Mr. Kissinger would not disclose what the evidence was, but he said it was "overwhelming."

Sharply critical of India's position during and before the conflict, the report also was critical of Moscow's South Asia role.

"Soviet policy, I regret to say, seemed to show the same tendency we have witnessed before in the 1967 Middle East war and the 1970 Jordanian crisis—to allow events to build up toward crisis in the hope of political gain," the President said.

Nevertheless, the Russians played "a restraining role" in the end in helping to stop the fighting, the President said.

In listing what he called "sharp disappointments," Mr. Nixon said the "greatest" was the failure to negotiate a Vietnam settlement.

In the Middle East, he said, "we were unable to make a breakthrough toward peace." He accused the Soviet Union of using the Arab-Israeli conflict "to perpetuate and expand its own military position."

In Latin America, "we have yet to work out with our friends a solution of the conflict between their desire for our help and their determination to be free of dependence upon us," the President wrote. He predicted that the difficulties facing this country in Latin America "will grow rather than diminish."

In Africa, he said, he was encouraged by the "growing maturity" of new states but was disappointed that Congress had made it impossible for the United States to assist adequately in their development because of cuts in aid appropriations.

In the United Nations, he said, he was disappointed by this country's failure to preserve a seat for Nationalist China.

In discussing "unfinished business," the President said:

- "We need to prove, through additional concrete accomplishments, the benefit to both the Soviet Union and ourselves of mutual self-restraint and willingness to accommodate rather than merely assert our respective national interests."
- "We need to continue the hopeful but delicate process of creating a better relationship between ourselves and the People's Republic of China."
- "We need to bring the arms race under control."
- "We need to find the most effective way to help the poorer nations." But he said there is

"national disaster" on this subject because of the congressional failure to pass his recommended aid-reform program.

- "We need to finish the construction, with our partners, of a reformed trade and monetary system."
- "We need to continue, with both our friends and our adversaries, to build an international system which will work to preserve because all recognize their stake in its preservation."
- "We need to deal realistically with the fact that the United Nations is facing what I can only call a crisis of confidence."

Calling the UN "essential," the President said that "a pervasive skepticism" about the organization is widespread.

He blamed its financial difficulties on "the long-standing refusal of the Soviet Union, France and several other countries to pay their share of the cost for UN peace-keeping missions sent to the Congo and the Middle East."

He said that America's contribution was too large and should be reduced to 25 percent of the UN budget.

Nations is facing what I can only call a crisis of confidence."

Calling the UN "essential," the President said that "a pervasive skepticism" about the organization is widespread.

He blamed its financial difficulties on "the long-standing refusal of the Soviet Union, France and several other countries to pay their share of the cost for UN peace-keeping missions sent to the Congo and the Middle East."

He said that America's contribution was too large and should be reduced to 25 percent of the UN budget.

Nixon on the 'State of the World'

WASHINGTON (AP).—Here is the text of President Nixon's State of the World statement broadcast on network radio today:

Today I have submitted to the Congress my third annual report on United States foreign policy.

I want to share my thoughts with you on some of the highlights of that report.

For the first time in a generation, the most powerful nation in the world and the most populous nation in the world—the United States and the People's Republic of China—have begun a process of communication.

For the first time in a generation, we have taken a series of steps that could mean a new relationship with the Soviet Union.

For the first time in a generation, our alliances with the nations of Europe, Japan and other nations have been reshaped to reflect their new capacity to assume a greater responsibility for their own defense.

For the first time in a generation, we have laid a new basis for fair competition in world trade that will mean more jobs for American workers.

These are great changes. They have brought the world closer for a stable peace. They did not happen by accident.

Our relations with the Soviet Union were helped by the fact that our two nations have had long-established communication. Because we deeply understood what our real differences were, we could move to negotiate them.

Peking
When it came to dealing with the People's Republic of China, 25 years of hostility stood in the way.

Accordingly, I began what is now three years of the most painstaking and necessarily discreet preparation for an opening to the world's most populous nation.

In two weeks I shall begin my journey for peace to Peking. The agreement to meet, and the mutual trust needed to make the arrangements for the first American state visit to the People's Republic of China is a breakthrough of great importance.

We do not expect instant solutions to deep-seated differences, but the visit is a beginning. Now, in the relations between our countries, the old exchange of denunciations can be replaced with a constructive exchange of views.

Just as we have established a creative relationship with our adversaries, we have developed a more balanced alliance with our friends.

Not so long ago, our alliances were addressed exclusively to the containment of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. But now there has to be more to our alliance. It is fairly simple to unite about what you are against. It is a lot more complicated to hold together an alliance on the basis of what you are for.

We do not shy away from this complexity, because, now, in this time of breakthroughs, there has never been a greater need for a sense of common purpose among the non-Communist nations. There is no requirement that we all march in lockstep, but there is a need to

move forward in the same direction.

That is why we encourage initiative and self-reliance on the part of our allies. That is why our alliance is becoming what we need in the real world of the seventies—a dynamic coalition of self-assured and independent nations.

Our former dependents have become our competitors; that is good for us and good for them.

Breakthroughs
These breakthroughs toward peace took place in the past year for good reason: Three years ago, we stopped reaching on the basis of yesterday's habits and started acting to deal with the realities of today and the opportunities of tomorrow.

Where has this new attitude taken us?

In our relations with the Soviet Union, these were the elements of a breakthrough that took place over the past twelve months:

- We broke the deadlock in the arms limitation negotiation and agreed on a framework for progress in the SALT talks.
- We agreed on a treaty banning weapons of mass destruction from the ocean floor, and on another treaty to remove the threat of germ warfare.
- We agreed on a more reliable "hot line" between Washington and Moscow, and found new ways to consult each other in emergencies, which will reduce the risk of accidental nuclear war.

And in a step of the greatest importance, we reached an agreement in Berlin. If there was one city where World War III could have broken out in the past 20 years, it was Berlin. This new agreement reduces the danger of a direct confrontation of the superpowers.

There are other areas where we have had and continue to have serious differences with the Soviet Union.

On balance, however, I have concluded that Soviet willingness to take positive steps toward peace in the past year makes a meeting at the highest level timely, particularly in arms limitation and economic cooperation. That is why, for the first time, a President of the United States will visit Moscow. I will go to that meeting in May with no naive illusions but with some reasonable expectations.

Roles, Rules
But as the roles change, the rules change. The old international monetary and trading system had become unfair to the American workers and to American business. Facing vigorous, healthy competitors, the United States could no longer be expected to compete with one hand tied behind its back.

Nothing would have happened unless we made it happen. Last August, we took action to stimulate a worldwide settlement of the problem.

Within a few months a general realignment of currencies took place, the first step toward complete reform.

We succeeded in moving the non-Communist world away from the constant state of monetary crisis of the past decade; and we removed a danger to the unity of the free world.

Let me turn now to Vietnam. This has been America's longest and most difficult war. It began long before I became President, and I have been doing everything I can honorably do to end it.

I have brought almost one-half million men home from Vietnam. As high as 300 a week were being killed in action when I took office. This week there were two.

We have reduced air sorties, budget cuts and draft calls. We have made the most generous peace offer in the history of warfare.

I have no complaint over the fact that during this period when I have been ending the

war I did not begin I have been subjected to vigorous criticism. I do not question the patriotism or the sincerity of those who disagree with my policies to bring peace.

But as I said in 1968, when I was a candidate for President we have only one President at a time. Only the President can negotiate an end to the war. There should always be free debate and criticism so that our policy will represent the best thinking of our nation. But a candidate for President has a higher responsibility than a candidate for Congress. A candidate should make any criticism he believes would contribute to bringing an honorable peace.

But I would hope that anyone seeking the presidency would examine his statements carefully to be sure that nothing is said that might give the enemy an incentive to prolong the war until after the election.

Trust in the United States among the 45 nations with which we have treaty commitments is essential if peace and freedom are to be preserved in the world.

Let us end our involvement in the war in Vietnam in a way which will not destroy that trust.

Ulster's Day Disappoints
(Continued from Page 1)
blocked about a dozen roads around Londonderry for a time, but British troops backed by members of the Ulster Defense Regiment cleared the obstacles with bulldozers, a security-forces spokesman said.

British troops erected barricades of heavy wooden trunks fronted by coils of barbed wire on a side road leading from William Street into the Bogside in Londonderry.

A caller who said a bomb had been planted in the building stopped work at the main Belfast post office for a time, but a search by police and troops discovered no bomb and work resumed, an army spokesman said.

A similar call to the telephone exchange also turned out to be a hoax, the spokesman said.

The Future
Looking ahead on the world scene, how can we move ahead to make the most of the breakthroughs of the past year? We must advance the delicate process of creating a more constructive relationship between ourselves and the People's Republic of China.

We must bring the arms race under control, and by so doing lay the basis for other steps toward peace that could take us together with the United States and the Soviet Union. And equally important, we must continue to strengthen the partnership with our friends and adversaries to build an international structure of peace which everyone will work to preserve, because each nation will realize its stake in its preservation.

We must continue the process of reforming the world's financial and trading systems so that workers and consumers can benefit in America and in every country that has a competitive spirit.

Those are by no means the only issues on our international agenda. We want to see the ceasefire in the Middle East, which we initiated, move toward a more secure and permanent peace. We want to work out with our friends in Latin America, in Africa and non-Communist Asia new ways of helping them help themselves. We want to shore up the eroding confidence in the United Nations.

There is much unfinished business. But there is a new sense of reality growing in the world; and progress can be felt today where there was stagnation and frustration before. By facing the realities of the world today—as this breakthrough year has shown we are capable of doing—we can make peace a reality in the generation ahead.

Hint of Pact On Arms Race
(Continued from Page 1)
assessment of the nuclear balance between the two superpowers, the President expressed deep concern over the magnitude of the Russian weapons buildup over the last two years, creating nuclear "asymmetries beyond a level which by any reasonable standard already seems sufficient" and raising the "inevitable" question of whether the Russians were striving for a force big enough to knock out U.S. retaliatory weapons in one blow.

The President neither inflated the current US opposition to the future threat posed by the Russians, nor did he underestimate the awesome striking power and relative invulnerability of current American nuclear forces.

Minor Imbalances
The nuclear armories of both countries are so stuffed with weapons, the President indicated, that the arms race "need not be driven by fear or minor quantitative imbalances."

The United States, he said, faced "no disadvantage" in agreeing to "an interim freeze of certain systems," implying that there was nothing to fear if certain types of offensive weapons were left out of the first-stage agreements and dealt with in subsequent negotiations.

On the other hand, the President said the Russians cannot be permitted to gain a "significant" numerical advantage over the U.S. and acknowledged that he was concerned not only about the military implications of such an imbalance, but about the "political" consequences which could lead, in his view, to coercion of this country and its allies.

The President said that the "exact scope" of the agreements are still being negotiated and that the extent of the "interim offensive agreement" is still the subject of "intense negotiations," so that it could provide no precise details.

No Troop Cuts
Concerning U.S. troop levels in Europe, the President today announced that the United States will not reduce its forces there, "except through technical reductions" negotiated with the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact bloc.

"With mutual reduction now on the agenda of East-West diplomacy," he said, "this is precisely the moment not to make unilateral cuts in our strength."

Major unilateral reductions by the United States would upset the balance of conventional forces in Central Europe and leave NATO with no options in a crisis other than capitulation or immediate resort to nuclear weapons.

President Keys China Policy To 'Reality, Not Sentiment'
(Continued from Page 1)
China will not sacrifice its principles.

Mr. Nixon then outlined in detail the U.S. preparations for the diplomatic opening toward China. No other U.S. foreign policy move in the past three years has been approached more meticulously, he said.

He said that within two weeks of his inauguration he had moved through private channels to communicate with Peking. It was necessary to find an intermediary country which had the full trust of both nations and could be relied upon to promote the dialogue with discretion, restraint and skill.

He did not mention the countries, but said that a reliable means of communication had been set up through mutually friendly countries to clarify genuine intentions. He hinted that Pakistan and Romania were the two countries.

Turning to other countries in Asia, Mr. Nixon described Japan as the most important U.S. ally in Asia and an essential participant for a stable world peace.

He said: "Our security and our prosperity and our global policies are therefore intimately and inextricably linked to the U.S.-Japanese relationship."

Offers Explanation
Mr. Nixon said he regretted that some U.S. decisions in the past year—his trip to Peking and the new economic policy—had put the Japanese government in a difficult position, but added that the result—an accelerated Japanese move toward more autonomous policies—had been desirable.

In a hint of impending diplomatic action, Mr. Nixon said that the United States would continue relief efforts in Bangladesh, and has no intention of ignoring the new nation's 70 million people.

Mr. Nixon also said that the United States was prepared for a serious dialogue with India and stood ready to help Pakistan.

Henry Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, told newsmen that the President's report did not discuss political relations with Bangladesh, but the subject was under review.

He said the report indicated the basic attitude of the United States toward the people of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan.

15 Die on Turkish Bus
ISTANBUL, Feb. 9 (AP).—Fifteen persons died yesterday when a bus traveling between Samsun, on the Black Sea, and Istanbul was over a cliff. Meanwhile, a bus with 35 passengers was reported two days overdue on a short trip between Van and Malazgirt in eastern Turkey, currently under several feet of snow.

Nixon Says He Doesn't Doubt Patriotism of War's Critics
(Continued from Page 1)
I have no complaint over the fact that during this period when I have been ending the war I did not begin I have been subjected to vigorous criticism. I do not question the patriotism or the sincerity of those who disagree with my policies to bring peace.

"But as I said in 1968, when I was a candidate for President, we have only one President at a time. Only the President can negotiate an end to the war."

"There should always be free debate and criticism so that our policy will represent the best thinking of our nation. But a candidate for President has a higher responsibility than the ordinary critic. A candidate should make any criticism he believes would contribute to bringing an honorable peace."

"But I would hope that anyone seeking the presidency would examine his statements carefully to be sure that nothing is said that might give the enemy an incentive to prolong the war until after the election."

"Trust in the United States among the 45 nations with which we have treaty commitments is essential if peace and freedom are to be preserved in the world. Let us end our involvement in the war in Vietnam in a way which will not destroy that trust."

Bretton Dies at 107
SAINT-BRIEUC, France, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Mrs. Charles Bretton, who claimed to be the oldest person in Brittany, died Sunday at the age of 107, town officials announced.

MICHEL SWISS
PERFUMES-GLOVES
BAGS-TIES-GIFTS
SPECIAL OFFER DISCOUNT
16 Rue de la Paix - PARIS
Tel. OPE 60-65

WEATHER		
ALABAMA	6-10	Overcast
ALASKA	10-15	Cloudy
ARIZONA	40-50	Sunny
ARKANSAS	30-40	Partly cloudy
CALIFORNIA	50-60	Partly cloudy
COLORADO	20-30	Partly cloudy
CONNECTICUT	30-40	Partly cloudy
DELAWARE	30-40	Partly cloudy
DIST. OF COLUM.	30-40	Partly cloudy
FLORIDA	60-70	Partly cloudy
GEORGIA	50-60	Partly cloudy
ILLINOIS	30-40	Partly cloudy
INDIANA	30-40	Partly cloudy
IOWA	20-30	Partly cloudy
KANSAS	20-30	Partly cloudy
KENTUCKY	30-40	Partly cloudy
LACH. ISLANDS	70-80	Partly cloudy
LAKE SUPERIOR	20-30	Partly cloudy
MAINE	30-40	Partly cloudy
MARYLAND	30-40	Partly cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	30-40	Partly cloudy
MICHIGAN	20-30	Partly cloudy
MINNESOTA	20-30	Partly cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	50-60	Partly cloudy
MISSOURI	30-40	Partly cloudy
MONTANA	20-30	Partly cloudy
NEBRASKA	20-30	Partly cloudy
NEVADA	40-50	Partly cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	30-40	Partly cloudy
NEW JERSEY	30-40	Partly cloudy
NEW MEXICO	40-50	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	30-40	Partly cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	50-60	Partly cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	20-30	Partly cloudy
OHIO	30-40	Partly cloudy
OKLAHOMA	30-40	Partly cloudy
OREGON	40-50	Partly cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	30-40	Partly cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	30-40	Partly cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	50-60	Partly cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	20-30	Partly cloudy
TENNESSEE	40-50	Partly cloudy
TEXAS	50-60	Partly cloudy
UTAH	20-30	Partly cloudy
Vermont	30-40	Partly cloudy
VIRGINIA	40-50	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	40-50	Partly cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	30-40	Partly cloudy
WISCONSIN	20-30	Partly cloudy
WYOMING	20-30	Partly cloudy

Mansfield Scolds Senators For Absences, 'Lallygagging'

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—An exasperated Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, of Montana, publicly scolded fellow members of the Senate yesterday for their "lallygagging" and absenteeism, telling them that their legislative record "to put it mildly, is abominable."

Job-Bias Bill Is Defeated By Filibuster

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Unable to break a Southern filibuster, liberal senators gave up yesterday their fight to give the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission power to order employers and unions to stop job discrimination.

Sens. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., and Harrison A. Williams Jr., D., N.J., offered a compromise proposal in an effort to get action on legislation that has been before the Senate since it convened Jan. 18.

Rather than authorize the commission to issue "cease-and-desist" orders against companies that it found were discriminating, the Javits-Williams proposal would merely allow the commission to go into federal court to prove discrimination.

The Nixon administration has recommended all along that the commission be given authority to institute court suits, and the House approved a measure to this effect last year.

World Head Hearings

The Javits-Williams plan would give the commission's findings additional weight in court proceedings, however, by empowering the commission to hold hearings on cases of alleged job discrimination and to present certification of discrimination to the court, much as a bankruptcy referee presents his findings to a court.

According to Sen. Javits, the courts could be expected to uphold the commission's findings most of the time under this procedure, since most of the evidence would already have been heard by the time cases reached a judge.

Sen. Peter Dominick, R., Colo., who has been the principal spokesman for the Nixon administration in the effort to give enforcement power to the commission, said the bill would oppose the Javits-Williams plan.

Sen. Dominick, whose amendment to allow the commission to go into federal court instead of issuing cease-and-desist orders was rejected two weeks ago by two votes, plans to offer his amendment again as a substitute for the Javits-Williams proposal.

A vote on these measures is unlikely to come before next week.

Inmates of a N.Y. Prison Set Up Labor Union, Ask Higher Wages

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Because "nothing can be better for the achievement of law and order than making prisoners a part of society," 900 inmates at a New York State prison have formed a labor union.

The principal aim of America's first all-prisoners' union is to improve living and working conditions and to provide better training programs to equip inmates for life in society.

A coalition of civic, political and labor leaders announced formation of the prisoners' labor union at Green Haven State Prison, in Stormville. It seeks affiliation with District 65, the Distributive Workers of America, which has 30,000 members—many of whom are department-store clerks—in the New York metropolitan area.

The prisoners now get between 35 and 50 cents a day while making such things as hospital gowns, bathrobes, American flags and license plates. The state minimum wage is \$1.85 per hour.

U.S. Court Holds Up Order Merging Va. School Systems

By Ken Ringle

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 9 (UPI).—A federal appeals court yesterday delayed implementation of the order by U.S. District Judge Robert R. Merhige Jr. to consolidate the Richmond city and suburban school systems. The delay was effected pending the processing of an appeal.

The Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals set aside the specific deadlines for merger steps in Judge Merhige's Jan. 10 order. But the court directed the State Board of Education to continue with the planning necessary to launch such a merged system this fall should Judge Merhige's ruling be upheld on appeal.

The court also set up an accelerated schedule for handling the state's appeal of the Merhige decision. Lawyers here now expect the appeals court to rule on the Richmond school case as early as May or June. The appeal will be scheduled for hearing before the court during the week beginning April 10.

Only Remedy

Judge Merhige ordered consolidation of Richmond's 10 percent black school system with the 90 percent white system of surrounding Henric and Chesterfield Counties as "the only remedy promising of immediate and

so publicly reprimanded by one of their leaders for their performance, and they sat in stunned silence as the normally mild-mannered Sen. Mansfield, his voice rising in indignation, scolded them for their lack of attention to their work.

Sen. Mansfield's indignation had been building for days as the Senate, confronted with one of its heaviest legislative workloads in recent years, became mired in debate over a bill giving enforcement power to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. But what finally provoked him into the public tongue-lashing was the persistent absenteeism that has contributed to the slow legislative pace.

None of us were drafted for this job," he told his colleagues as he pleaded with them to attend their Senate duties. "I would hope that we would face up to our job with maturity and that each senator would ask himself: 'Can we do the job the people are paying us to do?'"

In a preview of his public scolding of the Senate, Sen. Mansfield earlier had told reporters that his daily pre-session news conference would be the Senate's "private" and "exclusive" press conference, then perhaps it should pass the necessary appropriation bills and go home.

"I don't intend to baby-sit and hold the hand of the Senate," he said. "If it can't act with maturity and like grown men, that's the Senate's responsibility, not the leadership's."

Referring to the widespread and persistent absenteeism this session, Sen. Mansfield said: "We've had a very high unemployment rate, if you want to call it that."

25 to 30 Percent

Absenteeism this session among the 100 senators has been running at a rate of from 25 to 30 percent on roll-call votes. The number of Democratic senators running for the presidential nomination has contributed to the absenteeism. But Sen. Mansfield observed that the presidential candidates have had "a reasonably good rate of attendance" compared with some other senators.

One effect of the absenteeism is to hold up Senate business as individual senators ask that legislation be delayed until they can be present or one side holds up a vote because it is weakened by absenteeism. For example, there are three bills on the Senate calendar from the Commerce Committee that have not been acted upon because of the absence of Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., and Sen. Howard W. Cannon, D., Nev., another member of the Commerce Committee.

Sen. Mansfield, joined by Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, served notice that this practice of adjourning the Senate schedule to suit the plans of individual senators is coming to an end. "The Senate business comes ahead of the wishes or whims of any member of the Senate," he said.



ITCH THERAPY—This three-week-old grizzly bear was afflicted with a terribly itchy nose which he would scratch, in search of instant relief, until it bled. Officials at the Doody Zoo in Omaha, Neb., cured the cub by bandaging the weapon rather than the wound.

Devaluation Bill to Congress; House Hearings Set Feb. 29

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—Congress received legislation today to formally devalue the dollar by fixing the price of gold at \$38 an ounce instead of \$35.

Congressional sources said the \$38 figure is firm. There had been rumors, denied by the United States, that a larger devaluation was under consideration.

These sources said the bill will also make corresponding adjustments in the U.S. account in the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and other international financial institutions.

The House Banking Committee already has announced hearings on the legislation to begin Feb. 29. Committee leaders of both parties are understood to favor approval of the bill without essential change.

Since President Nixon suspended gold payments last Aug. 15 as part of his sweeping economic program, the dollar has floated in international markets, and for practical purposes already has been devalued.

The devaluation, while having little immediate effect on domestic prices, is intended to help rectify the U.S. balance of trade by making this country's exports more competitive, and imports more expensive.

It was also expected to trigger a substantial return of dollars now held abroad. The rate of return has been disappointing, and some government economists hope a fixed official devaluation rate will step up the flow.

3 Opponents of War on Jury Chosen for Berrigan Trial

By Betty Medger

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 9 (UPI).—A jury that includes three persons who say they oppose the Vietnam war, one black and a mother of four conscientious objectors will decide the guilt or innocence of seven anti-war activists on trial here.

The nine women and three men were chosen yesterday after 11 days of intensive questioning of more than 80 persons chosen from among 305 called to jury duty in the case. Four of the jurors are under 35.

The defendants, who include imprisoned Catholic priest Philip Berrigan, are charged with conspiracy to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, to turn off the heat in federal buildings in Washington by bombing underground heating systems, and to raid federal offices in nine states.

One Catholic

Only one of the jurors is Catholic, while all but one of the defendants is Catholic. Numerous Catholics were dismissed because of prejudice against nuns and priests who became involved in protests.

There are seven Protestants on the jury, a reflection of the makeup of predominantly Protestant south-central Pennsylvania. Three said they had no religious affiliation, and the religious views of another was not known.

The jurors were chosen yesterday from a panel of 48, with the government eliminating six persons and the defense 28. Three of the chosen jurors have college degrees.

Interview on TV Results in Curb On Angela Davis

SAN JOSE, Calif., Feb. 9 (UPI).—An hour-long television interview with Angela Davis, filmed in her prison cell and broadcast Monday night, led to further restrictions being imposed on her yesterday.

Judge Richard E. Aronson banned further interviews with Miss Davis, revoking an order he granted last July 28 permitting one interview a week by Miss Davis while she awaits trial on charges of murder, kidnapping and conspiracy.

Miss Davis is accused of furnishing the guns for the Aug. 7, 1970, Martin County courthouse shootings in which a judge and three others were killed.

In the interview, Miss Davis did not discuss the case but told why she had become a Communist and said "racism" would not be destroyed in America until "We've destroyed the whole system."

U.S. to Investigate Taxes of Wealthy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—The U.S. government has launched an investigation into the tax returns of 112 wealthy Americans who paid no income tax in 1970 on earnings of over \$200,000, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., said yesterday.

The investigation, to be conducted by the Internal Revenue Service, was initiated at the request of the House Ways and Means Committee, headed by Mr. Mills, a committee source said.

The source said it was expected that the investigation would be completed soon and that tax fraud charges could result.

Merit-Raise Rule Altered By Pay Board

Most Are Now Subject To 5.5% Guideline

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The Pay Board yesterday revoked its policy governing merit pay increases and adopted a new policy subjecting merit pay to the general 5.5 percent guideline, but also providing for a wide and complicated list of exceptions.

The new policy narrows the distinction contained in the old rules between merit-pay plans in collective bargaining agreements, which were exempt from the general guideline, and the old policy, and nonunion merit raises, which were subject previously to the 5.5 percent limit.

The merit-pay policy was published in the form of a resolution by the Pay Board following protracted debate over the fine points of merit raises.

The resolution, adopted by a vote of 11 to 1 with three abstentions, was the third in a series of policy statements on merit pay made by the Pay Board since November.

The issue has created probably as much confusion within the board and confusion for companies and unions as any other that has come up in Phase Two of the administration's economic stabilization program.

A spokesman for the board said that the new merit guidelines will provide greater "equity" than the old merit-pay policy. He explained that under the new plan nonunion workers receive nearly the same treatment as workers operating under collective bargaining agreements.

The spokesman also said the new policy will "tighten up" on the size of the increases allowed under union merit-pay plans.

The new policy will go into effect only after it is published in the Federal Register and the public has a chance to comment.

UAW Files Suit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—The United Auto Workers union brought suit in U.S. District Court seeking to overturn the Pay Board's rejection of part of the first year aerospace wage settlement.

Leonard Woodcock, president of the UAW, charged at a press conference that the U.S. Pay Board action was "capricious" and "discriminatory."

The suit charges among other things that the Pay Board failed to follow proper procedures in the aerospace decision. The union charges, for example, that President Nixon has never properly specified reasons for not invoking interest rate controls as required by the Economic Stabilization Act.

The act requires that interest rate controls be exercised if any wage and price controls are used unless the President specifically states why these interest rate limitations should not be exercised.

In the suit, the UAW seeks a court "declaratory judgment" that the aerospace contracts are legal and the full amount negotiated should be paid.

One of the seven defendants is Abdul Ahmad, a Pakistani, who has been a political science professor in this country for years and at present is a fellow of the Adlai Stevenson Institute of International Affairs, in Chicago.

2 U.S. Prosecutors Heading For Europe on Hughes Case

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The chief government prosecutor in the "anti-bribery" case announced today that he was leaving immediately for Zurich, to press his investigation.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Robert G. Morville announced his plans after conferring behind closed doors for four and a half hours with author Clifford Irving and his editorial aide, Richard Siskind, the only person who claimed to have seen Mr. Irving in the same room with the billionaire recluse.

The \$850,000 advance payments made out in checks to Mr. Hughes by the McGraw-Hill Book Co. were banked and cashed in Zurich by Mr. Irving's wife, Edith. Most of the money has been impounded.

Mr. Morville, chief of the criminal division of the U.S. attorney's office here, said he would be accompanied on the trip by John J. Tighe Jr., another assistant U.S. attorney working on the case.

He said it was "possible" they would also go to Madrid. Questioned for details about the trip, Mr. Morville would only say, "We have a lot of things to do. It's business."

He declined to reveal any details of his meeting with Mr. Irving and Mr. Siskind today, but he did say that in his absence the special grand jury hearing testimony in the case would not meet for the rest of the week.

Asked why the two men might go to Madrid, Mr. Morville replied: "Because it's the seat of power for the Spanish government." The Irvings and Mr. Siskind have homes in the Balearic Islands, off the Spanish coast.

As Mr. Irving left the courthouse, he was served with an order to submit to an examination of his assets, an order obtained by Fernandez Legros, an art dealer who is suing the author on charges of being lured in another book by Mr. Irving, called "Fakes."

TO TESTIFY—Nina van Pallandt, Danish singer and acquaintance of Clifford Irving, said yesterday in London that she would fly to New York today to testify tomorrow before the jury investigating the Irvings.

ence the special grand jury hearing testimony in the case would not meet for the rest of the week.

Asked why the two men might go to Madrid, Mr. Morville replied: "Because it's the seat of power for the Spanish government." The Irvings and Mr. Siskind have homes in the Balearic Islands, off the Spanish coast.

As Mr. Irving left the courthouse, he was served with an order to submit to an examination of his assets, an order obtained by Fernandez Legros, an art dealer who is suing the author on charges of being lured in another book by Mr. Irving, called "Fakes."

TO TESTIFY—Nina van Pallandt, Danish singer and acquaintance of Clifford Irving, said yesterday in London that she would fly to New York today to testify tomorrow before the jury investigating the Irvings.

ence the special grand jury hearing testimony in the case would not meet for the rest of the week.

Asked why the two men might go to Madrid, Mr. Morville replied: "Because it's the seat of power for the Spanish government." The Irvings and Mr. Siskind have homes in the Balearic Islands, off the Spanish coast.

As Mr. Irving left the courthouse, he was served with an order to submit to an examination of his assets, an order obtained by Fernandez Legros, an art dealer who is suing the author on charges of being lured in another book by Mr. Irving, called "Fakes."

Regis Debray Softens His Radical Outlook

By Henry Raymont

SANTIAGO, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Regis Debray, a foremost theoretician of guerrilla warfare, appears to have drastically changed his belief in rural and urban terrorism as the universal model for Marxist revolution that he and his hero, Ernesto (Che) Guevara, did much to inspire.

Indeed, since he came here some months ago to study President Salvador Allende's peaceful "construction toward socialism," Mr. Debray has become something of an ideological lightning rod, deflecting attacks on Mr. Allende by other radical leftists who hold that only violence can achieve revolution.

The first indication of this remarkable change in the theories that for five years have made Mr. Debray a major figure in the New Left movement is disclosed in "The Chilean Revolution," a book he wrote last year, based on long talks with Mr. Allende. The book has just been published in English by Pantheon Books of New York with a chapter written by Mr. Allende especially for the U.S. edition.

In a rare interview here early in January, Mr. Debray made it plain that since he wrote the book his support for the Chilean president's strategy has solidified even further. In the 201-page work, he combines warm personal admiration for Mr. Allende with biting questions about his policies that created bitterness among moderates in the government.

Changing Theories

The 31-year-old French philosopher discussed eagerly his changing theories in fluent, almost accent-free Spanish.

"I must stress that the apparent insolence in my questions in no way reflects my position or my thoughts toward the compañero presidente," he said. "It was a kind of a dialectical game he had fully agreed to, although sometimes I may have been carried away by my own enthusiasm, forgetting the difference between the responsibilities of a statesman and the free-wheeling position of a foreign observer without any responsibilities."

Thirteen months after release from a Bolivian jail where he served three years of a 30-year sentence for his association with Guevara's guerrillas, Mr. Debray's face has now filled out behind a drooping walrus moustache, and his 5-foot, 10-inch frame has lost its gaunt appearance. His voice has regained the vehemence that won him a reputation as a fiery debater, and his elegant gestures betray an affluent Parisian background.

During the four months he has been in Santiago to write a new theoretical work about Marxism based on his observations in Chile, Mr. Debray has gained a reputation here as a brilliant and perceptive scholar, who shies away from publicity and stubbornly refuses to talk about his Bolivian ordeal despite scores of invitations for lectures.

"Revisionism"

Mr. Debray was asked if he did not think that some of the questions posed to Mr. Allende in the book were reminiscent of the Leninist charges of "revisionism" which excluded violence and illegality from their programs. He replied:

"I never raise the point so bluntly, so let the responsibility of the question be yours. Actually, it is correct. But I believe the

danger to Chile today is not so much revisionism as fascism. "I mean that it would not be wise to attack Allende from the left. The immediate task is unity and a united front before the common enemy. Perhaps I underestimated this in the course of our talks last year."

Although he did not say so explicitly, Mr. Debray's remark clearly indicated his disapproval of radical leftists who have been attacking Mr. Allende's conviction that "pluralism"—the cooperation of Socialists and Commu-

nists with non-Marxist groups in his popular unity government—is essential for the execution of his program.

Chile and the CIA

This contrasts sharply with the Frenchman's essay "Revolution in the Revolution?" published in Havana in 1967, in which he developed Cuban revolutionary theory in an effort to revolutionize current revolutionary thought. In the essay he advocated "total class warfare, excluding compromise solutions and shared power," as well as the creation of guerrilla forces across Latin America.

Mr. Debray continues to thunder against American imperialism and Chile's "monopolistic bourgeoisie." In the interview he blamed the Central Intelligence Agency for helping to stage a march of thousands of women last December protesting food shortages and the extended visit of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

"The CIA has been very subtle, very intelligent," he said, noting "the 'identical' replacing the handing of mercenaries or Marines with demonstrations by elegant ladies is much more effective, isn't it?"

"There is no doubt that the CIA has learned much from Cuba and from other past failures. Let's say that to exploit the internal contradictions, touching sensitive points such as the problem of shortages, offers more dividends than a frontal attack."

would be submitted to arbitration.

With the 15,000 striking ILWU workers and the 125-member PMA must approve the proposed contract. Details of the pact were not disclosed.

Despite the optimistic outlook for the end of the longest Pacific dock strike ever, Congress moved rapidly toward approving emergency legislation for submitting the dispute to binding arbitration.

The Senate voted yesterday 79 to 3 for President Nixon's proposal to end the strike. The House was expected to vote soon on the legislation, which will not be needed unless the ILWU refuses to ratify the new contract.

The Senate bill would order the longshoremen back to work immediately and give an arbitration panel up to 40 days to dictate binding settlement.

West Coast Dockers to Hold Caucus on Tentative Accord

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Leaders of longshoremen at 24 Pacific ports will caucus here Saturday to review and act on a tentative contract to end the West Coast dock strike, now 123 days old.

Negotiators for the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and the Pacific Maritime Association representing shippers, announced yesterday that all economic issues were settled and other disagreements

would be submitted to arbitration.

With the 15,000 striking ILWU workers and the 125-member PMA must approve the proposed contract. Details of the pact were not disclosed.

Despite the optimistic outlook for the end of the longest Pacific dock strike ever, Congress moved rapidly toward approving emergency legislation for submitting the dispute to binding arbitration.

The Senate voted yesterday 79 to 3 for President Nixon's proposal to end the strike. The House was expected to vote soon on the legislation, which will not be needed unless the ILWU refuses to ratify the new contract.

The Senate bill would order the longshoremen back to work immediately and give an arbitration panel up to 40 days to dictate binding settlement.



Regis Debray

danger to Chile today is not so much revisionism as fascism. "I mean that it would not be wise to attack Allende from the left. The immediate task is unity and a united front before the common enemy. Perhaps I underestimated this in the course of our talks last year."

Although he did not say so explicitly, Mr. Debray's remark clearly indicated his disapproval of radical leftists who have been attacking Mr. Allende's conviction that "pluralism"—the cooperation of Socialists and Commu-

nists with non-Marxist groups in his popular unity government—is essential for the execution of his program.

Chile and the CIA

This contrasts sharply with the Frenchman's essay "Revolution in the Revolution?" published in Havana in 1967, in which he developed Cuban revolutionary theory in an effort to revolutionize current revolutionary thought. In the essay he advocated "total class warfare, excluding compromise solutions and shared power," as well as the creation of guerrilla forces across Latin America.

Mr. Debray continues to thunder against American imperialism and Chile's "monopolistic bourgeoisie." In the interview he blamed the Central Intelligence Agency for helping to stage a march of thousands of women last December protesting food shortages and the extended visit of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

"The CIA has been very subtle, very intelligent," he said, noting "the 'identical' replacing the handing of mercenaries or Marines with demonstrations by elegant ladies is much more effective, isn't it?"

"There is no doubt that the CIA has learned much from Cuba and from other past failures. Let's say that to exploit the internal contradictions, touching sensitive points such as the problem of shortages, offers more dividends than a frontal attack."

would be submitted to arbitration.

With the 15,000 striking ILWU workers and the 125-member PMA must approve the proposed contract. Details of the pact were not disclosed.

Despite the optimistic outlook for the end of the longest Pacific dock strike ever, Congress moved rapidly toward approving emergency legislation for submitting the dispute to binding arbitration.

The Senate voted yesterday 79 to 3 for President Nixon's proposal to end the strike. The House was expected to vote soon on the legislation, which will not be needed unless the ILWU refuses to ratify the new contract.

The Senate bill would order the longshoremen back to work immediately and give an arbitration panel up to 40 days to dictate binding settlement.

The Senate voted yesterday 79 to 3 for President Nixon's proposal to end the strike. The House was expected to vote soon on the legislation, which will not be needed unless the ILWU refuses to ratify the new contract.

The Senate bill would order the longshoremen back to work immediately and give an arbitration panel up to 40 days to dictate binding settlement.

The Senate voted yesterday 79 to 3 for President Nixon's proposal to end the strike. The House was expected to vote soon on the legislation, which will not be needed unless the ILWU refuses to ratify the new contract.

The Senate bill would order the longshoremen back to work immediately and give an arbitration panel up to 40 days to dictate binding settlement.

The Senate voted yesterday 79 to 3 for President Nixon's proposal to end the strike. The House was expected to vote soon on the legislation, which will not be needed unless the ILWU refuses to ratify the new contract.

The Senate bill would order the longshoremen back to work immediately and give an arbitration panel up to 40 days to dictate binding settlement.

The Senate voted yesterday 79 to 3 for President Nixon's proposal to end the strike. The House was expected to vote soon on the legislation, which will not be needed unless the ILWU refuses to ratify the new contract.

The Senate bill would order the longshoremen back to work immediately and give an arbitration panel up to 40 days to dictate binding settlement.

The Senate voted yesterday 79 to 3 for President Nixon's proposal to end the strike. The House was expected to vote soon on the legislation, which will not be needed unless the ILWU refuses to ratify the new contract.

The Senate bill would order the longshoremen back to work immediately and give an arbitration panel up to 40 days to dictate binding settlement.

The Senate voted yesterday 79 to 3 for President Nixon's proposal to end the strike. The House was expected to vote soon on the legislation, which will not be needed unless the ILWU refuses to ratify the new contract.

The Senate bill would order the longshoremen back to work immediately and give an arbitration panel up to 40 days to dictate binding settlement.

The Senate voted yesterday 79 to 3 for President Nixon's proposal to end the strike. The House was expected to vote soon on the legislation, which will not be needed unless the ILWU refuses to ratify the new contract.

The Senate bill would order the longshoremen back to work immediately and give an arbitration panel up to 40 days to dictate binding settlement.

The Senate voted yesterday 79 to 3 for President Nixon's proposal to end the strike. The House was expected to vote soon on the legislation, which will not be needed unless the ILWU refuses to ratify the new contract.

DIAMON

The Politics of Peace

The timing of H.R. Haldeman's televised charge that critics of President Nixon's plan for peace in Vietnam are "consciously aiding and abetting the enemy of the United States" has added a special confusion to the current debate over the plan. Mr. Haldeman, who has been described as Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, agreed to the broadcast before the President announced his secret negotiations with Hanoi; it was actually taped only three days after that announcement—that is, before Sen. Muskie, presently the leading Democratic contender to succeed Mr. Nixon, came out with his own version of peace proposals and thereby elicited a sharp response from the secretary of state, Mr. Rogers.

Nevertheless, it is inevitable, given Mr. Haldeman's position in the presidential household, that his assertions should be taken in conjunction with those of Mr. Rogers as a concerted attack by the administration on its critics. And, despite the White House statement that Mr. Haldeman spoke only for himself, the net effect is unfortunate.

There is no use pretending that the question of peace in Vietnam (or at least the ending of American involvement there) is not a political issue in the United States. Mr. Nixon's revelation of the secret talks, and what Mr. Kissinger had placed before the other side in them, had a very important political impact. It won the approval of a number of those who had previously been highly critical of the President's course; Sen. Muskie himself brooded quite a while before registering his opposition.

But there is, and long has been, a body

of opinion in the United States which believes that American intervention in Vietnam was a grave error if not a moral wrong from its inception; that it is more important to end that intervention than to attempt to salvage any particular government in Saigon. Mr. Nixon's latest efforts at negotiation have stripped the subject down to its raw essentials: either go ahead with Vietnamization and American aid to seek some compromise solution, or pull out now, completely, and let the Indochinese fight it out on their own.

That some of the Democrats—and at least one Republican—in the presidential race should pick the latter option was to be expected.

That this encourages the other side to keep fighting is in the nature of the case. To Mr. Nixon's critics, except those on the far right, the national interest can best be served by immediate withdrawal, regardless of the effects in Vietnam. They may be wrong, but to impugn their patriotism, as Mr. Haldeman has done, is foolish, both from the practical and the political standpoint.

True, the critics have not been notable for rhetorical restraint. They have not hesitated to make their own imputations against the President no to weave their own web of obfuscations around the bases for their own positions. But to reply in kind is not only unworthy of an administration in power—it could well give their opposition greater impact on actual events. Mr. Nixon, in his conduct of those events, has given the opposition some nasty jolts. He should be content with that—and keep his official household in better order.

The Other Residual Force

It becomes more evident that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has a current pressing interest in anything more than a token thinning of its forces in Europe, if that, and it is instructive to explore why.

The Soviet stand is simple. Soviet troops remain in East Europe primarily as local police forces. The Kremlin's attitude about discussing mutual cuts is fairly expressed by its refusal to receive the diplomat whom NATO designated to explore the possibility.

The American stand is more complex. Washington has indeed made known its relief that the NATO "explorer" was not received, and it has conceded its inability to come up with any reduction formula that it thinks the Russians might accept. NATO's new Secretary-General Joseph Luns underscored this old stand-fast orthodoxy the other day by assuring the Washington press corps that the Kremlin's zeal for dominating Europe politically had not receded one whit.

What we are seeing, of course, is the principle of the residual force applied with a vengeance. To secure a certain outcome in Vietnam, Mr. Nixon would leave there some 300,000 men. To secure a certain outcome in Europe, successive Presidents have been

willing to leave there some 300,000 men. The argument of NATO bureaucrats, and some others, that the troops in Europe are needed to ward off an imminent Soviet invasion is nonsense; it is also bad politics, because practically no one believes it. The troops are there to supply leverage for Western negotiators.

The fact that Soviet troops are there for purposes of occupation and American troops are there for purposes of leverage means that any eventual reductions will probably not be "mutual" but "balanced." There is much dispute about what a "balanced" reduction would constitute.

In fact, the reduction of troop levels in Europe is not a goal in itself, and should not be. It's probably cheaper to station forces there than at home. Nobody claims that the troops create tension; many claim, rightly, that the troops help keep Europe on an even keel. What tension there is in Europe arises from the unsettled political legacy of World War II, that is, from the division of the Continent. That division is being eroded by time and diplomacy. The Nixon-Brezhnev summit in Moscow next May may expedite the process a bit. In that context, troop reduction decisions, taken with or without Moscow, will become more feasible.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Unblocking SALT

Adjournment to March 28 of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, after limited progress in Vienna over the past month, suggests that both sides are engaging in brinkmanship. The Kremlin and the White House both seem to be preparing to go right down to the finish line—President Nixon's visit to Moscow in May—before striking the rough bargain both say they want.

American insistence on a year-end recess and Washington's failure even in January to respond fully to Russia's new proposals of the previous month evidently have led to some stiffening of the Soviet position. But increases in Mr. Nixon's new defense budget, with large sums going for development of strategic weapons, including a new bomber and a new Underwater Long-Range Missile System (ULMS)—openly advertised as pressure moves to bring Moscow to agreement—have hardly improved the atmosphere.

The timetable places both sides under pressure. Mr. Nixon because his "generation of peace" re-election theme would be helped by an agreement and Moscow because American concessions are more likely before the election than after. But the Soviet Union sees itself running hard just to overtake the American strategic lead. And the United States, which stood still for several years to permit the Soviet Union to achieve rough parity, has resumed running out of fear that Russia's momentum will carry it far ahead before a halt can be negotiated.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 10, 1897

PARIS.—Le Temps announces the arrival in Paris, at one of those hotels patronized by princely visitors, of Cecil Rhodes. The newspaper published an interview with Mr. Rhodes in which he speaks of a future South African union, probably a United States of South Africa. He is of the opinion that local sentiment will gradually disappear before the constant influx of thousands of men attracted there by the great mineral wealth of the country.

Fifty Years Ago

February 10, 1922

PARIS.—TO OUR READERS.—The composers in Paris of the Continental Daily Mail and the European Edition of the New York Herald on Wednesday afternoon launched an ultimatum demanding increases in wages and threatening that if this were not done forthwith they would stop work at the end of 24 hours. These composers already receive 48 francs a week more than the composers of other French newspapers. We did not concede. They struck. So this newspaper has been produced without composers.



... And Then the Winner Gets to Challenge Me. More Tea, Chou?

The Haldeman Case

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Bob Haldeman, the most private member of President Nixon's growing White House politburo, has finally surfaced on NBC's early morning "Today" show, and even a casual study of his clumsy prose suggests that he should have stayed in bed.

However, the big administration blitz is on for the President's Vietnam peace terms and everybody is being shoved into the act. The President isn't answering questions from the press on Vietnam or his Indo-Pakistani misadventures—he hasn't had a news conference since last Dec. 11—but Henry Kissinger has been talking like a secretary of state, and Secretary of State Rogers has been talking like the chairman of the Republican National Committee, and now Haldeman has come up from the sub-structure with some snappy judgments on the President's Vietnam critics.

There can be only one judgment about them, he says, which is odd since there are so many of them, with so many different Vietnam "solutions." Before the President outlined all his peace plans, Haldeman observed, "You could say that his critics... were unconsciously echoing the line that the enemy wanted echoed."

'Aiding Enemy'

"Now, after this (the President's) explanation," Haldeman added, "after the whole activity is on the record and is known to the entire country, you can draw it is that the critics now are consciously aiding and abetting the enemy of the United States..."

Well, it is easy to say extreme or even silly things on these casual talk shows, but "consciously aiding and abetting the enemy of the United States" is almost a classic definition of treason, and when it was pointed out to Haldeman that quite a few of the President's Vietnam critics were senators of the United States, he still insisted: "In this particular posture, I think they're consciously aiding and abetting the enemy." This almost makes us long for Vice-President Agnew. After all, when the Vice-President took out after the President's critics in the press and the networks, the administration had a serious problem. He Vietnam critics were dominating the news. Hanoi was showing signs of thinking that America was like France in a former phase of the Indochina war, and could count on the opposition to force a settlement on Hanoi's terms.

But that is not the way it is now. The President's aides are obviously dominating the news. Since the beginning of the year, they have been in a commanding position. The President had an hour-long interview with Dan Rather of CBS on Jan. 2. He took over the national TV networks with his State of the Union message on Jan. 20. He dominated the national networks again with his Vietnam peace terms on Jan. 23. Meanwhile, Nixon presented his budget message on Jan. 24, and his economic message to the Congress on Jan. 27. His foreign policy adviser, Dr. Kissinger, argued the administration's foreign policy in a news conference and followed it up with a speech at the National Press Club on Jan. 28. Secretary of State Rogers has attacked Sen. Muskie's own Vietnam peace proposals on Feb. 3. Haldeman has waded in with his charges of

treason, and the Republican leaders of the Senate and House, Sen. Scott of Pennsylvania and Rep. Ford of Michigan, have backed him up.

All this is fair enough, with one exception. The President has the right to argue his case, and dominate the news, if he can, but silencing the opposition is going a bit far, and this is what they are obviously trying to do.

They are trying to suggest that dissent from their Vietnam peace terms, which they know are not going to be accepted by the enemy, is unpatriotic. They are not satisfied with overwhelming the opposition, which they have done, but are now trying to silence the opposition, and persuade the people that if they cannot make peace in Vietnam, the reason is that their critics in the Democratic party and in the press will not go along with their peace terms.

There is something to this, but not much. Any criticism of the administration is picked up by Hanoi, Moscow and Peking and used against the President. Anything anybody says about what is wrong in America is fodder for anti-American propaganda. So should we all agree that the President is right on Vietnam, and on everything else?

This, essentially, is what the administration is saying: Back the administration on its Vietnam peace terms or you hurt the country, says Secretary of State Rogers. Back us, says Haldeman of the White House staff, or you are giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Dissent,

even honest dissent, is unpatriotic!

Kissinger has never made such an argument. He has tried to engage the President's critics in private debate, and very effectively too. Vice-President Agnew has not only tied the charge against the President's Vietnam critics in the Congress and the press, but has been willing, like Kissinger, to face them down in private discussion.

No Room Left

But Haldeman is different. He goes much further. He leaves no room for honest differences. He shoots and hides. He is still back in the Beverly Hilton Hotel in Los Angeles with Nixon on the morning of Nov. 7, 1962, after he ran Nixon's campaign to defeat against Pat Brown, blaming everything on the wicked press.

He cannot believe that maybe Nixon lost in California in 1962 on his own, or that maybe Nixon's Vietnam peace terms for Vietnam are unrealistic. He is a loyal Nixon man, and sets opposition to his chief as opposition to the nation.

And this raises a question about these men in the White House, protected by executive privilege. What kind of men are they, anyway? What kind of judgment do they have? Haldeman, the young, loyal, steady, advising hunkster in the White House, makes us wonder. On the basis of his first public judgment on the nation's problems, he almost makes us long for Walt Whitman Rostow, but not quite.

U.S. and India

I wasn't as unhappy as a few readers seemed to be over Dr. Kissinger's little diplomatic lie, the reason being that, otherwise, I might have been angry with him. What I find objectionable is our government's fondness for airs of statesmanlike detachment on matters in which we ought to be openly avowing our true feelings (such as they recommend, I believe, in sensitivity training).

In this respect, our recent attitude towards India constitutes only a partial repayment for that government's attitude towards us over a period of years with its opportunistic support of our best enemies and those of our allies while professing sweet neutrality. And may I ask what we have ever done to earn India's spleen? Perhaps some of that \$10 billion food monies we relocated there gave them indignation and added to their overpopulation problem. Perhaps that was the wrong thing to have done because they even felt obliged to change the labels sometimes to "U.S.S.R." in order to protect our good name. Which was really considerate.

Or perhaps our Peace Corps overdid things a bit installing Western sanitation facilities and teaching new-fangled ways of raising bumper crops. Another blooper. Whose idea was all this anyway?

India Lobby aside, it seems fairly clear that the haughty disdain India's rulers hold us in is not based on any terrible injustices our country has ever done them. We didn't even land marines when they smashed into Goa a few years back. So their attitude must be instead the re-

sult of their own self-willed ideological bigotry. Americans must just do well to reflect.

Bern, Switzerland.

HENRY ROSIN.

Viva Malthus!

Malthusianism is still a valid doctrine. Mayor Jean Robin of Villennes-les-Seigne (Yvelines), with the support of the municipal council, recently turned down a request to construct a large supermarket here.

After carefully evaluating the economic advantages and the effects of a sudden influx of 15-20,000 autos a day inundating their village, plus the resultant construction pollution, the vote was unanimously in favor of saving the village from obliteration. It took courage and Cartesian logic to preserve a way of life. Viva Malthus et viva Mayor Robin!

R.F. SULLIVAN.

Villennes-les-Seigne, France.

Quoting Miss Devlin

Bernard Nossiter says of the Bernadette Devlin-Beginald Maundling confrontation (HT, Feb. 1)—"Today's farcical outbreak in no way lessens the seriousness of yesterday's (in Londonderry) tragedy. Thoughtful persons here and in Ireland agree that the Ulster crisis has now taken a turn for the worse..." I do not agree with the word "worse."

I agree with Miss Devlin's actions, but I also cannot accept or believe Mr. Nossiter's words. Obviously Miss Devlin's eyes have seen a tragedy, she has believed that conditions in Ulster have long ago "taken a turn for the worse," the tragedy (Jan. 30) is

A Juicy Scandal The French Premier And His Tax Returns

By James Goldborough

PARIS.—Paris has been rife with scandals of one kind or another for months, real estate kickbacks, Gaullist thugs, politicians on the take and drugs, but the latest one involving the prime minister and his tax returns is the juiciest since the anti-Pompidou campaign of two years ago which attempted to link Mr. Pompidou and his family to various underworld elements.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas is being characterized here, even in the pro-government press, as a man extremely blooded, if unbowled by this affair. He is being represented as a man who at best has been unwise, and the same questions are being asked as were asked about Ted Kennedy after Chappaquiddick: Is he a man you want running things?

It has been bad for Chaban because he, like Ted Kennedy, has presidential potential, a man in good position, one day a successor to Mr. Pompidou. If it is bad for his Gaullist party, it is just one scandal among many for it. For Mr. Chaban-Delmas personally it is infinitely worse. He had been the one Gaullist to condemn the weaknesses of French society, and propose a "new society" in which the old inequalities would disappear. He proposed educational reform, income redistribution, new budgetary priorities, increased labor union rights, emancipation of women and, yes, tax reform.

Enter Giscard

A complication in the affair is the role of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the finance minister and leader of the Independent Republican party, the Gaullists' chief rival for power inside the majority. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing almost certainly had nothing to do with the leaks from the Finance Ministry concerning Mr. Chaban-Delmas's tax returns and fiscal correspondence, but the fact that his name keeps popping up shows strong suspicion of his behavior. He is suspected of trying to embarrass the prime minister.

Giscard and Chaban, *frères ennemis* inside the government, are also the chief rivals as Mr. Pompidou's dauphin. The power channels would be much clearer for the finance minister with the prime minister out of the way.

To show his good faith, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will go on television tonight to defend the tax laws which have embarrassed Mr. Chaban-Delmas and like John Alden, to speak up for his captain. One can only think of the fate of Miles Standish.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas has been severely criticized for his own silence for allowing the affair to snowball. Francois Groux, editor of L'Express, commented this week that in England a prime minister so compromised would resign; in the United States there would be a "Cheney" speech. In France there is only silence and embarrassment.

The prime minister was quoted in L'Express this week explaining the reasons for his silence to a friend: "I was in total confusion. I am an honest man. I didn't know how to react. It is hard to be attacked for crimes you didn't commit."

So the Chaban-Delmas affair exists. Little matter that he is guilty of no crime.

The faults, and there are plenty, lie within the very institutional structures that the prime minister pledged himself to change.

The loophole under which Mr. Chaban-Delmas managed to go four years without paying any income tax is a perfectly understandable one in this country. Under this law, which is called *encluse* and of which, ironically, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is the author, a shareholder in a corporation receives a government tax credit based on the taxes the corporation has already paid on its profits before they are distributed.

Since no French government can reasonably be expected to have the political courage to deny its citizens the right to hold gold—as has been done in most Western countries—this complicated *encluse* law was invented to encourage them to invest in French stocks and, as a corollary, to invest in France, and not send their funds off to Switzerland.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, like hundreds of other wealthy Frenchmen, simply followed the law. He dividend credit more than equaled his taxes and so he paid none. But all this was far too sophisticated for the man in the street. All he cared about was that the prime minister, a rich man, paid nothing, and that he, an honest worker, went on paying. "It also did not help to learn that this tax loophole was relatively unknown in other countries, where dividends are taxed twice, at the source and again in the hands of the shareholder."

The Communists have been very astute in this affair. First they attacked along the lines that this was just one more sign that capital was favored over labor in France. Then last week, the 33 Communist deputies in the National Assembly decided to publish their tax returns. Naturally, not a Communist had benefited from the *encluse* law.

Dilemma

There is certainly a dilemma here. A chief aim of the Pompidou government since coming to power has been to industrialize France, to catch up with West Germany and to transform France from a relatively agrarian country with 15 percent of the population on the farm to an industrialized nation. One hears predictions that French industrial production will surpass that of West Germany within 20 years.

Yet how to do this with money fleeing the country or in socks under the floorboards? How to do it when there is no stock exchange worthy of the name and relatively few bond issues. This country has been undercapitalized for years and, despite all the criticism over Eurodollars, men like Giscard d'Estaing know where France would be "without American capital."

The *encluse* law was a timid attempt to encourage investment. Not only has it proved to be of negligible use, but it is also being used to make any attempt at stimulating the economy and in the end it endangered Mr. Chaban-Delmas, the reformer, because it was one more device that favored the rich, and that is precisely what he promised would not exist in his new society.

Letters

U.S. and India

I wasn't as unhappy as a few readers seemed to be over Dr. Kissinger's little diplomatic lie, the reason being that, otherwise, I might have been angry with him. What I find objectionable is our government's fondness for airs of statesmanlike detachment on matters in which we ought to be openly avowing our true feelings (such as they recommend, I believe, in sensitivity training).

only a result of those conditions. Miss Devlin's emotions carried her into battle with the Home Secretary. But this does not make Miss Devlin less thoughtful. It seems "thoughtful" persons "agree" about conditions in a crisis only after hundreds die and needless destruction has taken place. As with Vietnam, Bangladesh, South Africa and Northern Ireland, it seems that human lives must be destroyed to induce thoughtful action. Miss Devlin does not hide this fact, as so many of us civilized people do.

JIM GRAHAM.

Valais, Switzerland.

More Laughs

I agree wholeheartedly with your "Clarity of Nations" editorial (HT, Jan. 31). Wouldn't it be possible to aid and abet dissemination of Hughes-like affairs that indeed divert attention from the grimmer issues of the day? Why not set up an award for the party most responsible for a comic respite from all the gloom and doom pouring in from all sides? Why, what would be more logical than to award him a "Glowery"? I nominate R.R. Hughes (theft of real male or female) for 1972.

BORIS W. RATTIERMAN.

Impra, Italy.

Calling the World

I regret that there were no letters in the "Buchwald Fagot" (HT, Jan. 20). It is regrettable that he did not report that the famous public telephone booth on the Champs-Elysees was the communication center for one of the first Kissingers. It was arranged by the president of the republic, and the obvious conclusion is that it was the swinging Kissinger who made the secret trips to Paris.

W.H.O. GIBLIN.

Monaco.

Theater 'Godspell' Makes Its French Début

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 9 (UPI)—"Godspell" arrived last night at the Théâtre de la Foire Saint-Martin, under the aegis of Annie Fargue, who brought "Hair" and "Oh! Calcutta!" to Paris.

The French "Godspell" is an all counts a delight. The American original had music and lyrics by Stephen Schwartz, was conceived and written by John-Michael Tebelak. The announced premise—"rock musical comedy based on the Gospel According to St. Matthew"—is apt to sound both over-ambitious and alarming. It was first performed in New York to critical and public enthusiasm in a handbox theater in the East. '70s. Bernard Closs and Pierre Delanoë are responsible for the adaptation at the Foire Saint-Martin which preserves the winning simplicity of the American script.

The setting is a playground with a high wire fence. The 10 performers are clad in crucifix clothes. Bernard Closs remains throughout the Jesus figure though he scarcely resembles the traditional image of the Saviour. Closs has a heart painted on his forehead and his nose is a carnival scarlet. The other actors alternate roles in dramatizations of the scriptures, many of them accompanied by vaudeville song and dance. The marriage feast at Cana concludes the evening's first half. Wine is served to the spectators when the intermission arrives.

The sublime moments are re-told in the second part in fanciful style but with tender pathos: the betrayal by Judas, predicted at a supper of Graham crackers, the denial of Peter before cock-crow, the arrest in the garden—a police whistle shrills at Iscariot's kiss—the trial before Pilate and the crucifixion, the hanging body pinned to the wire fence, but without the two thieves.

Bernard Closs as the Re-



Bernard Closs as Jesus in "Godspell."

deemer acts as a sort of ethereal, merry Andrew in an especially engaging performance. Armande Altai, the sometime Magdalen, sings in an enchanting voice to the accompaniment of a guitar and Michel Elias, in a variety of changing parts, proves a droll clown. The others, too, are sufficiently versatile to be simultaneously actors, dancers and singers. There is wonderful innocence and a captivating freshness to "Godspell" to which French audiences will respond.

Producer Annie Fargue, a shrewd judge of public taste, has proved with "Hair," "Oh! Calcutta!" and now "Godspell" that something has changed in Paris. Perhaps it's the musicals; perhaps it's the audiences, for as some local producers can testify, importing plays has often been unrewarding.

The French showed marked

disdain for the likes of "Sweet Charity," "Your Own Thing," "Dames at Sea" and "The Boy Friend" in translation. "Foxy and Bess" and "West Side Story" were successes, but with American companies. No one has had the fortitude to risk a Paris production of "My Fair Lady," "The King and I," "Oklahoma!" or "South Pacific," though all were profitable ventures in England, Germany, Italy and Scandinavia.

When Miss Fargue, a former Comédie-Française actress, turned impresario two years ago with "Hair," she reaped a fortune. "Oh! Calcutta!" was another hit. Now, there is "Godspell." In April, again under her banner, "Jesus Christ Superstar" will be produced at the Palais de Chaillot with Victor Spinetti, the London actor-director, supervising. It seems that French audiences are now ripe for foreign musicals.

Americana at the Paris Opera—Kenneth Coe's 'Sud'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 9 (UPI)—An astonishing and ambiguous event is taking place at the Paris Opéra these days. An opera by an American composer, based on a play by an American author in a thoroughly American setting will have its premiere there tomorrow. Not only that, its public dress rehearsal on Monday was an important social event—a gala benefit attended by several layers of Tout-Paris topped by President and Mrs. Georges Pompidou.

Yet, in more ways than by the presence of the President of the République and the Garde Républicaine, it was also a very Gallic business. Kenneth Coe, the 41-year-old Tennessee-born composer of "Sud," studied during the 1960s with Nadia Boulanger and his music for this first opera, written about 10 years ago, has decided French antecedents.

The author of the play of the same

name is Julien Green, the Paris-born American author in the French language, or—as the Petit Larousse puts it—a French writer of American origin. In 1965, when "Sud" had its world premiere at the Marseilles Opéra, the composer attributed this to a "series of miracles"—an unexpected gift of \$1,000 that encouraged him to write it; a meeting with Bernard Lefort, then director of the Marseilles Opéra, who opened his season with it, and Green's approval of the composer's music.

Another miracle has helped to bring "Sud" to the Paris Opéra in a new production. That is the admission of Julien Green to the Académie Française, which will formally take place later this year. He is the first foreigner to be so honored, although the French prefer to consider him French for this purpose.

And thereby Coe almost became the first American composer to have an opera

produced at the Palais Garnier. He is the first if you prefer to consider Gian Carlo Menotti an Italian composer, but that is an arguable proposition, and the inconvenient fact is that Menotti's "Maria Golovin" made it into the Opéra's program a few weeks ago.

Larousse also says that Green's writing "expresses a constant metaphysical anguish," and that is evident in "Sud," which portrays the anguished relationships of a group of people in an aristocratic South Carolina setting on the eve of the Civil War. It touches on the stresses of that society at that time, and on ambivalent sexual yearnings that these stresses bring to the surface in a powerful, yet understated way.

For it, the composer has written a score that has "Tallies at Molluscs" as its most obvious model. He has written it in a kind of continuous heightened reticence occasionally punctuated by lyric set pieces and dramatic outbursts.

But, although the music is skillfully deployed and uncannily close to the mood of the play, it is also so derivative and so respectful of the play that it never really takes charge. The play remains the thing, and slowed down inevitably by being sung rather than spoken, it often drags fatally.

The excellent cast was headed by Michel Philippe as Ian Wicarswald, the outsider by background and temperament, and Suzanne Sarroca as Ragins and William Workman as Eric, between whom Ian's real feelings are tragically shifted. Roger Boyer was in stentorian voice as the master of this tortured home, and René Alphonse, Louis Hagen-William, Berthe Moumar and Jeanne Collard also presented detailed characterizations. In Raymond Gélémont's dramatic staging, André Beaumais's set and costumes attractively evoked the place and time and Charles Bruck gave the performance strong, sympathetic musical leadership.

PLM—For Pleasure, Leisure and More

By Hebe Dorsey

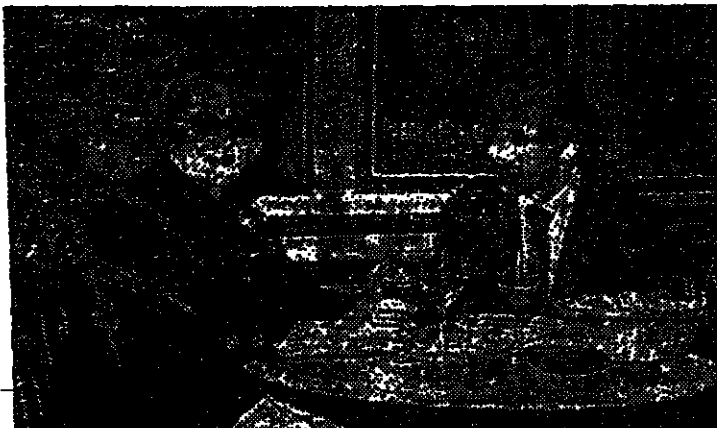
PARIS, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Baron and Baronne Elie de Rothschild today turned into happy, gaudy, and happy with their new hotel, the PLM, 14 Boulevard Saint-Jacques, Paris, 14.

The 119-room, 14-story hotel, built by Pierre Chudicoff, is part of a Rothschild chain which includes four hotels. It is the biggest hotel built in Paris since the Paris Hilton (1965, 483 rooms) and the biggest purely French establishment in Paris since the George V (278 rooms) was completed in 1933. The PLM will be followed soon by the "Maison de la Méditerranée" and the "Taittinger's Concorde," both at Porte Maillot.

It was no secret that Paris needs hotels, and the Rothschilds are the first to cash in on the demand. PLM is already booked up 75 percent for 1972.

Aside from their business interest, the Rothschilds are making this a personal affair. The baron was working the press while the baronne was giving everyone the grand tour.

Baron Elie, who has a crisp



Baron and Baronne Elie de Rothschild at PLM café.

wit and a winsome smile, said: "Every time we open a new hotel, we get attacked right and left. Chairman of the board, lousy capitalist, the lot. But that's not true. When I built this hotel, I took the position that I was a customer, a damned difficult one."

"I was in the French cavalry,"

pillows. I want my breakfast right away. I want good croissants. After all, we're in Paris. I want people to be polite to me and I don't want to hear their side of the story.

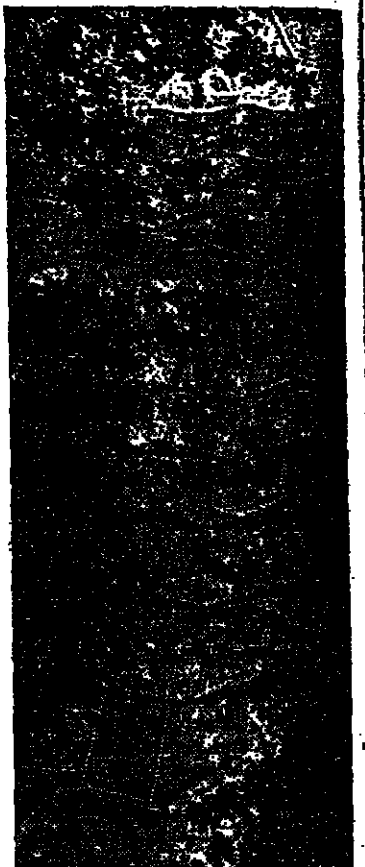
In other words, the baron believes in the tried-and-true principle that the customer is always right.

He said that he chose the location because the 14th Arrondissement is one section of Paris that is being extensively renovated. It is also close to Orly airport and he strongly believes that the future belongs to the masses. "I don't want the jet set," he said. "They're too difficult. I want to give the maximum service for a minimum price."

For 100 francs (for a single room) and 130 (for a double) the PLM customers will get all that plus the Rothschild treatment.

"My wife has looked after every detail," the baron said, "including the croissants." In so doing, the baronne worked with her favorite designer, talented Michel Boyer, who did the Banque Rothschild. Mr. Boyer designed all the hand-somely modern furniture, decided on the colors but many details are unmistakably feminine.

For instance, the baronne was responsible for the striped rugs in the halls, which does away with the angst of walking down



A view of the PLM facade.

his room is not ready he will be able to take a shower, check his luggage and go his merry way. The hotel will obviously cater to tourists, but to avoid the mess of luggage and buses, tour groups will arrive through a separate entrance and will be ushered directly to their rooms.

The hotel also has a Japanese restaurant, a cinema, a conference room for 1,000 people, a kosher restaurant, a hairdressing salon, several bars, and noblesse oblige, a Banque Rothschild.

But the baron's baby is the Café Français, one of the restaurants. Decorated by Victor Grandpierre, it is a tongue-in-cheek pastiche of a Belle Époque brasserie—with all the insinuating charm of a Parisian, with its red velvet seats, giant gaudy palm trees, fake marble, ancient posters and bistro furniture.

The baron said he wanted it for his American customers. "We have to feel they're in Paris," but he also did it for himself. "I want PLM to stand for Pleasure, Leisure and More."

Financial Controller

Major International Company
to \$7500: Based Paris

The Company is a market leader in an important Consumer and Industrial range of manufactured products. Total worldwide turnover is around \$1 billion, of which European sales account for 60%. Management effort is currently concentrated upon growth of all Divisions in their European network.

A Financial Controller is required for the fully autonomous, profitable and established French Subsidiary Company. Reporting to the Chief Executive, he will assume total responsibility for the Accounting and Financial Controls of the Company, his primary objective being to assess existing functions and program changes to increase profitability.

This is a superb opening for a French-speaking qualified Accountant (ACA or ACCA), in his late 20s or 30s, with European experience of controlling the Management and Financial services of an American system and marketing oriented Company. He must have a real desire to play an integral role in Management, being fully prepared to involve himself equally enthusiastically in detail, as well as policy.

Prime Benefits include: Pension + Life Assurance + Educational Allowance + 4 weeks holiday + Relocation expenses.

To apply in the strictest of confidence, telephone: Robin F. Rothman, on 01-465 3499.



ACCOUNTANCY & FINANCE DIVISION
Lloyd Executive Selection Limited
Alliance House, 12/13 High Holborn, London WC1V 6AZ

VICE-PRESIDENT PERSONNEL

This is a fine career opportunity for a real professional in the fields of personnel and human resources.

Reporting directly to the president of the European operations this position carries European wide responsibility for personnel policies and programs.

The company is a fast-growing major American corporation with worldwide activities in diversified fields. The European operations are well established and very important with manufacturing and distribution in all major European countries and employing several thousands of people. Headquarters are in Switzerland.

Ideally, this man will be a university graduate with an MBA degree, 30 to 45 years of age. Nationality is unimportant but it is essential that this executive have an unquestionable record of success at senior level with a major American corporation and that he be absolutely fluent in English.

This opportunity should prove especially rewarding to an executive who is currently earning up to \$30,000 dollars and who is interested in the further development of his professional career with a first-class American corporation in Switzerland.

Write in confidence giving full information on academic background, business experience, current earnings, home address and telephone number.

As a leading international firm of management consultants retained by our client to select this executive, we undertake that no information will be released without prior consent and after a personal interview.

Box D-ABC, Herald, Paris.

PARIS
Important English-Language Publication
seeks bright, young

ADVERTISING SALESPERSON

to be responsible for Advertising Sales
in France and Belgium.

Must be totally bilingual (French-English). Nationality unimportant. Experience in advertising sales and/or a proven record of successful selling would be an asset.

Send resume and photo, with salary requirement, immediately to:

Box D 3,052, Herald, Paris.

Opportunity In Geneva

Due to growth and expansion, old established U.S.A. N.Y.S.E. Member Firm offering full investment services, located in Geneva, Switzerland, for a number of years, is seeking high calibre institutional producers. Applicants must be Swiss Nationals or Individuals holding Swiss work permits. Interviews will be held in late February and early March in Geneva, Switzerland. Our personnel have knowledge of this ad. Reply in strict confidence to:

Box D 3,049, Herald, Paris.

FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE

Large subsidiary of multi-national electronics firm has an immediate opening for a member at the senior management level of its French division. This individual must have demonstrated management ability, a knowledge of the concepts and techniques of management accounting and analysis, plus experience with French commercial, legal and tax regulations. Bilingual capability in French and English required. French citizen preferred. Excellent salary and benefits.

Please submit complete resume to:
Box D 3,050, Herald, Paris.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI)—This is how critics for the New York Times rate new stage productions in New York:

"Two If By Sea," a musical at the Circle-in-the-Square Theater with music by Tony Hirtelius, lyrics and book by Priscilla DeWey, was panned by Clive Barnes: "There is absolutely no substitute for failure. It is unmistakable, and in its way, perfect." Barnes writes, "Tonight I was chilled to the core of my brain, the marrow of my mind..." According to this critic, the idea of the play was to reveal the consistency and inconsistency of revolutionary rhetoric from 200 years ago until the present. But, he says, "now, the lyrics limped, and the book would have been better left unmade." The setting, Barnes says, was "deplorable" with the exception of Rick Podell and Joe Morton—"They stood out the good deeds in a naughty world," Charles Werner Moore directed.

"The Taming of the Shrew" at the Roundabout Theater was panned by the same critic. "The

new production, according to Clive Barnes "just will not do. It doesn't work. And it doesn't work because of an error in its basic premise." Directors Gene Feld and Gai Andriano claim Shakespeare's play is taken chiefly from a scenario from the Commedia dell'Arte. "This is considered somewhat dubious and elliptical scholarship—for although the Commedia dell'Arte played its part in the various traditional material inspiring 'The Shrew,' to take this as a first source, is somewhat ingenious," says Barnes. Inspired by their discovery, they have given everyone masks. The staging device, however, "constantly works against the best interests of the play. The difference between the essential verbal theater of Shakespeare—this was a theater where words were all important, as the English language plunged forward to its final, present subtlety—and the essentially non-verbal theater of the Commedia dell'Arte is absolutely enormous." About the actors, Barnes says Michael Wagner's Petruccio had the "right air of bombast and reason" and Joan Raskie's Kate seemed "a shrew worth the taming."

Around the world, we move families, not just furniture.

Call our Allied Van Lines Representative in:
Brussels 18 53 00 Milan 83 38 41
Geneva 32 64 40 Rome 68 64 41
London 953 8480 Zurich 42-55 00

In all other countries, call our
European Traffic Coordinator:
Bremen 31 36 44
All calls collect, please.



MANUFACTURING CONSULTANTS OR LINE MANAGER

American, 34, diversified manufacturing management experience in Consumer and Industrial Products; 1 1/2 years European Consultant/Line Management experience based in England, Italy and Belgium. Present Italian, working knowledge of German and French. Seeking challenging career opportunity.

Box D 3,044, Herald, Paris.

IT CAN BE DIFFICULT! TO MAKE THE RIGHT CONTACT FOR A NEW CAREER OPPORTUNITY

However, by placing an "Executive Available" Ad in the Tribune, you will be in contact with over 10,000 other International Executives. One of them might just be a man with your qualifications.

* 72.6% of our Business Readers are Businessmen at the Executive level.

Contact our Representative in your country or write directly to:

Mr. Max Ferrero,
International
Herald Tribune,
21 Rue de Berri, Paris-Se.
Tel.: 225-28-30. Tx.: 28509.

FIDES

Unternehmensberatung

FIDES Treuhand-Vereinigung
Abt. Unternehmensberatung
Postfach
8027 Zürich.

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1972

Page 7

**Central Banks
Seen Backing
Money Pact****Europeans Say They
Will Absorb Dollars**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—European central banks have prepared a balance-of-payments forecast showing an increase in the current account deficit of the United States and in the current account surplus of the European countries and Japan during 1972.

Perhaps even more significant is the trend that is seen setting in during the second half of 1972. The effects of the December currency realignment are seen taking hold with resulting decreases in the deficit and surpluses against the figures projected for the first half.

These anticipated improvements in the adjustment process are among the reasons why central bankers are looking at the monetary situation with a good deal more confidence than would seem justified by the recent renewed financial market agitation.

Interviews indicate that central bankers are prepared, within reasonable limits, to continue absorbing dollars to give the December realignment a chance to work.

While there is some discomfort over Washington's aggressively easy money policies and its refusal to consider even interim convertibility of the dollar, the European bankers and their political allies appear determined for the time being to do nothing to undermine the December accord.

Convinced that they see improvement coming, the bankers are prepared to take some more dollars, if necessary. At the same time, some nations are particularly anxious that the burden of new dollar holdings be shared.

Europe will probably demand dollar sharing within the Common Market if the trade bloc's monetary union plans go forward. The U.S. deficit on current account (which means all the international balance sheet items except short and long-term capital flows) is projected at \$4 billion in 1972, against \$2.5 billion last year.

But improvement is seen coming in the second half of 1972 when the deficit is projected to run around \$1.7 billion against \$3.3 billion in the first half.

Adding to the deficit

Long-term capital outflows could add another \$4 billion to \$5 billion to the deficit. But this would have to be balanced against short-and-long-term capital input, which is unpredictable.

Central bankers suggest that some, if not all, of the deficit could still be financed by the sale of money to the United States later in the year if interest rate patterns follow the predicted lines by turning up in the United States and falling in Europe.

The one great danger is that renewed heavy speculation against the dollar would tilt the adjustment machine and cause still more short-term money to move from the United States to Europe instead of the other way round.

But in the scenario presented in places like Paris, Zurich and Frankfurt that seems hardly likely.

Britain's current account surplus is expected to rise to \$2.5 billion in 1972, from \$2.3 billion in 1971, but a declining trend in the surplus will set in during the second half, the bankers' figures show.

Japan's surplus is seen climbing this year to nearly \$7 billion from \$5.5 billion, but again a declining trend is seen in the second half.

For the EEC as a whole, the 1972 surplus is projected at \$2.5 billion against \$2 billion in 1971. In the second half, an extremely sharp decline is foreseen to \$1 billion from \$1.8 billion in the first half.

Germany's current account surplus is seen dropping from around \$500 million in the first half to a deficit of nearly \$200 million in the second half—the biggest swing for any of the six.

Japan Sets New Trade Challenge

By William D. Hartley

TOKYO, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ).—In a factory far north of here, workmen are putting final touches on a couple of gigantic, complex, automated presses which feed in sheet metal at one end, pull out a complete truck doors at the other.

The builders, Komatsu Ltd., can cite evidence to show why their 110-foot-long presses are better than others they do more faster and can have design changes incorporated in a couple of hours.

Komatsu already has sold one press to the Soviet Union and the two being finished will be shipped to a Ford Motor plant in Argentina and a General Motors unit in West Germany.

The presses, and dozens of other products, represent a changing image for Japan. A process is beginning that will lead to an entirely different kind of Japanese challenge.

During the 1970s, the West can expect from Japan products that

maker, reliable sources said today.

An official communiqué by the company has been delayed only for technical reasons, they added.

Japan's production of synthetic fibers is already fully controls three other leading textile companies, Rhodaflex, Chaiton and Polymer, which supply 40 percent of Italian fibers output and 11 percent of Common Market production.

Viscosa, which has registered capital of \$4.12 billion (\$108.3 million), controls another 40 percent of the national fibers production.

30% Participation

The sources report that Montedison increased to one-third of the Viscosa capital its previous participation, estimated at between 5 and 7 percent, through the purchase of shares owned by the French, British and German firms.

Through a syndicate including Mediobanca, a state financing bank that backs Montedison operations, and Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, the state hydrocarbon company that controls Montedison, the Milan chemical group can count on a participation in Viscosa of 50 percent.

A Montedison spokesman said today the company had nothing to add to previous statements that negotiations were under way.

Montedison disclosed early this year that one of its main goals was to strengthen its position in the fibers sector. It also recently strengthened its position in the pharmaceutical field by purchasing full control of Carlo Erba, Italy's largest pharmaceutical group.

Montedison's second largest group in the sector, is also controlled by Montedison.

Viscosa, whose capital is made up of \$3,428.125 million, posted average overall sales of \$30 billion in the past three years.

The Basic Flaw

The backbone of moves into technical products is, of course, a solid R & D effort, and most Japanese and foreign observers see this as Japan's basic flaw.

Expenditure on R & D is growing—up 27.5 percent in the fiscal year ended last March. But in absolute terms it still is small—only \$3 billion that year (well below the \$7.8 billion spent in the United States during calendar 1971).

More importantly, a U.S. scientist here calculates that R & D spending in Japan averages only 10 percent of U.S. outlays per researcher. He contends this comparison is more valid than one using total figures.

Further, much of Japan's R & D is almost all "D," with little basic research. "Either government or the universities should do that kind of thing," says an official of an electronics company.

He voices an attitude that many observers believe is the failure of Japan's technical effort. "Industry should concentrate on development," he says. "The emphasis is on producing something that can be marketed, others say."

**Seen Switching
To Technology**

depend more on technology than on price, more on high value than on mass production, more on domestic manpower than on imported raw materials. The result will be a Japan challenging the heretofore dominant position of the United States and many European countries in products of high technology and sophistication.

Words, Not Action

Although examples of change can be found, there are more words than action right now. But the talk about the need to move into highly sophisticated products is part of the normal process of "consensus building," in which major changes in national direction are analyzed and discussed until all segments of society understand and agree.

The Industrial Structure Commission

This gives some indication what foreign companies should look for in the next surge of Japanese competition. Industry, however, is hardly likely to excel in all these fields. It is not much of a competitor in aircraft, analysis say, and is not likely to develop into one. The U.S. lead in computers may be insurmountable.

But in many of these fields, the Japanese already are showing what they can do in sophisticated products. Mippon Electric is a major factor in international communications, selling more satellite ground stations than all other companies in the world.

Several concerns have signed a \$17-million contract with Argentina for a complete overhaul of that country's railroad system, from rolling stock to traffic control, all following plans of Japanese engineers. Some companies develop airports and create complete industrial towns.

Moves into more sophisticated sectors are prompted by many factors. The standard reasons are better use of increasingly more costly labor and of the need to eliminate the growth of polluting industries.

Another reason, argues an official of Kaidanren, the powerful federation of economic organizations, is that past industrial development concentrating on heavy industry took increasing quantities of imported raw materials and fuel—which are becoming more difficult to find.

The Backbone of Moves

Expenditure on R & D is growing—up 27.5 percent in the fiscal year ended last March. But in absolute terms it still is small—only \$3 billion that year (well below the \$7.8 billion spent in the United States during calendar 1971).

More importantly, a U.S. scientist here calculates that R & D spending in Japan averages only 10 percent of U.S. outlays per researcher. He contends this comparison is more valid than one using total figures.

Further, much of Japan's R & D is almost all "D," with little basic research. "Either government or the universities should do that kind of thing," says an official of an electronics company.

He voices an attitude that many observers believe is the failure of Japan's technical effort. "Industry should concentrate on development," he says. "The emphasis is on producing something that can be marketed, others say."

Further, much of Japan's R & D is almost all "D," with little basic research. "Either government or the universities should do that kind of thing," says an official of an electronics company.

He voices an attitude that many observers believe is the failure of Japan's technical effort. "Industry should concentrate on development," he says. "The emphasis is on producing something that can be marketed, others say."

Further, much of Japan's R & D is almost all "D," with little basic research. "Either government or the universities should do that kind of thing," says an official of an electronics company.

He voices an attitude that many observers believe is the failure of Japan's technical effort. "Industry should concentrate on development," he says. "The emphasis is on producing something that can be marketed, others say."

**Structural Changes
Seen by Economist**

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP).—Economist Alan Greenspan yesterday predicted that the profit margins of business in the next two decades would be below what they were in the last two.

Lower profit margins are not a short-term fluctuation that might be expected to change as the economy picks up, Mr. Greenspan said. The president of the Townsend-Greene & Co. maintained that a long-range "structural change" has taken place.

His comments came on the second day of the White House conference on The Industrial World Ahead.

Mr. Greenspan said lower profit margins are not a result of a decline in capital expenditures or inefficient expenditures. The shift has been caused by a change in distribution of what is produced between labor and management.

There is just less available for profits, he maintained. Among other changes, he suggested, that hardship of unemployment has been reduced by higher unemployment benefits and increased welfare payments, thus hitting at lower-paid service areas and significantly driving up the prices for such labor.

"I can't realistically see profit margins moving to levels of the last 20 years," he said. "Business will have to satisfy itself with lower profits in the future." Because of the difficulty to generate good profits in the future, he said, "a very high premium will be placed on good management."

Outright mediocre or bad management any longer, he contended.

Mr. Greenspan said lower profit margins are not a result of a decline in capital expenditures or inefficient expenditures. The shift has been caused by a change in distribution of what is produced between labor and management.

There is just less available for profits, he maintained. Among other changes, he suggested, that hardship of unemployment has been reduced by higher unemployment benefits and increased welfare payments, thus hitting at lower-paid service areas and significantly driving up the prices for such labor.

"I can't realistically see profit margins moving to levels of the last 20 years," he said. "Business will have to satisfy itself with lower profits in the future." Because of the difficulty to generate good profits in the future, he said, "a very high premium will be placed on good management."

Outright mediocre or bad management any longer, he contended.

Mr. Greenspan said lower profit margins are not a result of a decline in capital expenditures or inefficient expenditures. The shift has been caused by a change in distribution of what is produced between labor and management.

There is just less available for profits, he maintained. Among other changes, he suggested, that hardship of unemployment has been reduced by higher unemployment benefits and increased welfare payments, thus hitting at lower-paid service areas and significantly driving up the prices for such labor.

"I can't realistically see profit margins moving to levels of the last 20 years," he said. "Business will have to satisfy itself with lower profits in the future." Because of the difficulty to generate good profits in the future, he said, "a very high premium will be placed on good management."

Outright mediocre or bad management any longer, he contended.

Mr. Greenspan said lower profit margins are not a result of a decline in capital expenditures or inefficient expenditures. The shift has been caused by a change in distribution of what is produced between labor and management.



Alexander Leigh

**PEOPLE IN
BUSINESS**

Marbon Europe, a division of Borg-Warner based in Amsterdam, has named Alexander Leigh president and general manager, a newly-created post.

Mr. Leigh was formerly managing director of Marbon Europe, a division of Borg-Warner based in Amsterdam, has named Alexander Leigh president and general manager, a newly-created post.

Mr. Leigh was formerly managing director of Marbon Europe, a division of Borg-Warner based in Amsterdam, has named Alexander Leigh president and general manager, a newly-created post.

Mr. Leigh was formerly managing director of Marbon Europe, a division of Borg-Warner based in Amsterdam, has named Alexander Leigh president and general manager, a newly-created post.

Mr. Leigh was formerly managing director of Marbon Europe, a division of Borg-Warner based in Amsterdam, has named Alexander Leigh president and general manager, a newly-created post.

Mr. Leigh was formerly managing director of Marbon Europe, a division of Borg-Warner based in Amsterdam, has named Alexander Leigh president and general manager, a newly-created post.

Mr. Leigh was formerly managing director of Marbon Europe, a division of Borg-Warner based in Amsterdam, has named Alexander Leigh president and general manager, a newly-created post.

Mr. Leigh was formerly managing director of Marbon Europe, a division of Borg-Warner based in Amsterdam, has named Alexander Leigh president and general manager, a newly-created post.

Mr. Leigh was formerly managing director of Marbon Europe, a division of Borg-Warner based in Amsterdam, has named Alexander Leigh president and general manager, a newly-created post.

Mr. Leigh was formerly managing director of Marbon Europe, a division of Borg-Warner based in Amsterdam, has named Alexander Leigh president and general manager, a newly-created post.

Mr. Leigh was formerly managing director of Marbon Europe, a division of Borg-Warner based in Amsterdam, has named Alexander Leigh president and general manager, a newly-created post.

Mr. Leigh was formerly managing director of Marbon Europe, a division of Borg-Warner based in Amsterdam, has named Alexander Leigh president and general manager, a newly-created post.

Mr. Leigh was formerly managing director of Marbon Europe, a division of Borg-Warner based in Amsterdam, has named Alexander Leigh president and general manager, a newly-created post.

Mr. Leigh was formerly managing director of Marbon Europe, a division of Borg-Warner based in Amsterdam, has named Alexander Leigh president and general manager, a newly-created post.

Mr. Leigh was formerly managing director of Marbon Europe, a division of Borg-Warner based in Amsterdam, has named Alexander Leigh president and general manager, a newly-created post.

**Fall Predicted
For Margins
Of U.S. Profit**

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP).—Economist Alan Greenspan yesterday predicted that the profit margins of business in the next two decades would be below what they were in the last two.

Lower profit margins are not a short-term fluctuation that might be expected to change as the economy picks up, Mr. Greenspan said. The president of the Townsend-Greene & Co. maintained that a long-range "structural change" has taken place.

His comments came on the second day of the White House conference on The Industrial World Ahead.

Mr. Greenspan said lower profit margins are not a result of a decline in capital expenditures or inefficient expenditures. The shift has been caused by a change in distribution of what is produced between labor and management.

There is just less available for profits, he maintained. Among other changes, he suggested, that hardship of unemployment has been reduced by higher unemployment benefits and increased welfare payments, thus hitting at lower-paid service areas and significantly driving up the prices for such labor.

"I can't realistically see profit margins moving to levels of the last 20 years," he said. "Business will have to satisfy itself with lower profits in the future." Because of the difficulty to generate good profits in the future, he said, "a very high premium will be placed on good management."

Outright mediocre or bad management any longer, he contended.

Mr. Greenspan said lower profit margins are not a result of a decline in capital expenditures or inefficient expenditures. The shift has been caused by a change in distribution of what is produced between labor and management.

There is just less available for profits, he maintained. Among other changes, he suggested, that hardship of unemployment has been reduced by higher unemployment benefits and increased welfare payments, thus hitting at lower-paid service areas and significantly driving up the prices for such labor.

"I can't realistically see profit margins moving to levels of the last 20 years," he said. "Business will have to satisfy itself with lower profits in the future." Because of the difficulty to generate good profits in the future, he said, "a very high premium will be placed on good management."

Outright mediocre or bad management any longer, he contended.

Mr. Greenspan said lower profit margins are not a result of a decline in capital expenditures or inefficient expenditures. The shift has been caused by a change in distribution of what is produced between labor and management.

There is just less available for profits, he maintained. Among other changes, he suggested, that hardship of unemployment has been reduced by higher unemployment benefits and increased welfare payments, thus hitting at lower-paid service areas and significantly driving up the prices for such labor.

"I can't realistically see profit margins moving to levels of the last 20 years," he said. "Business will have to satisfy itself with lower profits in the future." Because of the difficulty to generate good profits in the future, he said, "a very high premium will be placed on good management."

Outright mediocre or bad management any longer, he contended.

Mr. Greenspan said lower profit margins are not a result of a decline in capital expenditures or inefficient expenditures. The shift has been caused by a change in distribution of what is produced between labor and management.

There is just less available for profits, he maintained. Among other changes, he suggested, that hardship of unemployment has been reduced by higher unemployment benefits and increased welfare payments, thus hitting at lower-paid service areas and significantly driving up the prices for such labor.

**Wall St. Prices Surge,
Dow Average Hits 918**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Stock prices boomed today in heavy trading as a sudden renewal of investor confidence swept the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones Industrial average surged 15.59 to 918.72, thereby finishing at its best level since early September.

Both Eastman Kodak and Procter & Gamble, among the stellar blue chips, traded at their best prices ever before the closing bell. Kodak moved ahead 3 3/4 to 108 3/8. Procter & Gamble rose 3 to 86 1/2.

After days of worry over monetary problems and the huge budget deficits slated for fiscal 1972 and 1973, the market finally overcame profit-taking and started on a firm tone. Helping the psychology was the overnight news that negotiators had reached a tentative agreement in the West Coast dock strike—the longest port strike in U.S. history.

But what really got the market rolling before noon was the testimony of Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve, before the Joint Economic Committee. He said he hoped for a decline in long-term interest rates—a development that would hold bullish implications for the stock market.

In addition, Mr. Burns said that Fed is in a favorable position to supply the monetary support necessary for the present recovery in the economy.

Volume Rise

The rise in trading volume—19.55 million shares against yesterday's 17.39 million—also held bullish implications.

Xerox climbed 3 1/8 to 132 7/8 after selling at a record price of 133 5/8.

Among other glamour stocks moving ahead were Honeywell, up 3 to 153 7/8, and Winn-Dixie Industries, up 1 to 65 1/4.

Honeywell recently reported higher earnings. Winn-Dixie continued to rebound after a loss of 4 3/4 on Monday, following the announcement that General Motors, the nation's biggest manufacturer, plans to enter the motor-home market.

Declining issues included Corning Glass, down 3 to 213, and Levitz Furniture, down 2 1/8 to 130 1/8.

Union Corp., a dozier in recent days, rose 1 1/8 to finish at 25 1/2, its highest price ever. The stock, posting the best point gain on the active list, traded for only about 20 minutes.

Wheelabrator-Frye, the volume leader, rose 1 1/4 to 8 1/2. Curtiss-Wright, also high on the active list, rose 2 3/8 to 23 3/8 in what brokers said reflected the renewed interest in low-price issues.

Meanwhile, the American Stock Exchange and the OTC market turned in good performance as both lists made good gains in active trading.

The exchange's price index reflected the upsurge and finished up 0.12 at 27.48. A total of 351 issues rose while 390 fell.

It was the same story in the counter market, where the NASDAQ index index climbed 1.10 to 130.21. Of the 2,888 NASDAQ issues traded, 974 advanced, 570 declined and 1,324 were unchanged.

NASDAQ actives included Penn Offshore Gas, 9 5/8 bid, 9 7/8 offered, up 5/8, Crum Forster Com. 32 3/8 up 1/8, Rank Org. ad, 26, up 1/4, and Continental III Prop. 24 1/4 off 1/4.

Expansion on the exchange expanded to 6.8 million shares from 5.3 million yesterday.

In the counter market, the volume climbed to 11.1 million shares from 10.1 million yesterday.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and government bonds closed fractionally higher in light trading activity. Dealers said market undertone appeared firm although closing quotes were slightly below the best levels of the day.

On the bond market, corporate and

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
AT&T	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
AT&T	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0

CREDIT LYONNAIS

The situation as of January 4, 1972, shows a total of Fr. 71,791 million, compared with 69,675 million as of November 30, 1971.

We are pleased to announce the appointment of

Euan C. Malcolmson

as

Vice President

International Division—Research Liaison

Shearson, Hammill & Co.

Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

\$30,000,000

Texas Oil & Gas Corp.

First Mortgage 7 1/2% Bonds, Series C, due 1992

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The First Boston Corporation

Smith, Barney & Co.

Spencer Trask & Co.

Blyth & Co., Inc.

Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Lazard Freres & Co.

Lehman Brothers

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis

Salomon Brothers

Wertheim & Co.

White, Weld & Co.

Dean Witter & Co.

Robert Fleming

Paribas Corporation

UBS-DB Corporation

February 10, 1972

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

FOR RESERVATIONS, CALL TOLL FREE FROM THE UNITED STATES, PARIS Hilton HOTEL, OR Hilton Reservation Service, IN PARIS: 7-20-3012. IN FRANKFURT: 28-16-33. IN LONDON: (01) 493-8888. IN GENEVA: (022) 32-05



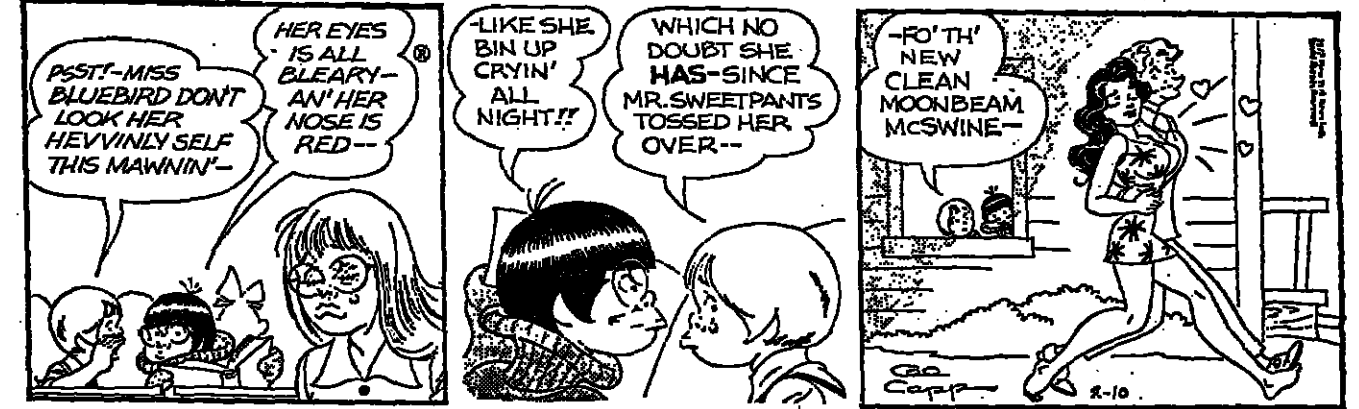
PEANUTS



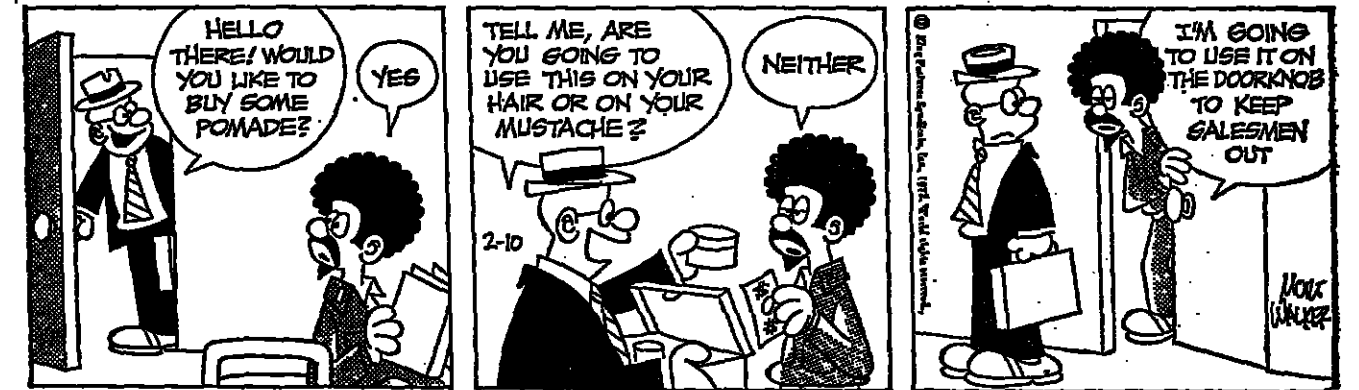
B.C.



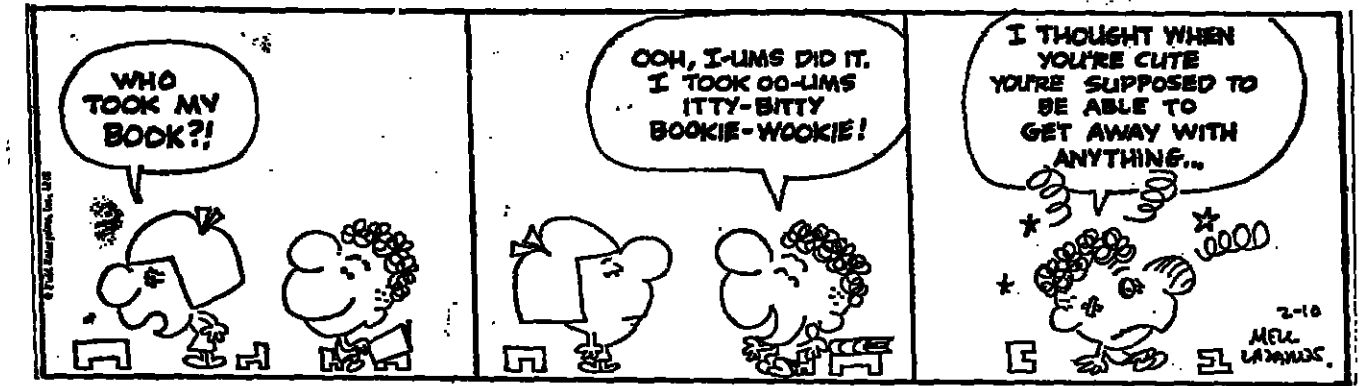
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



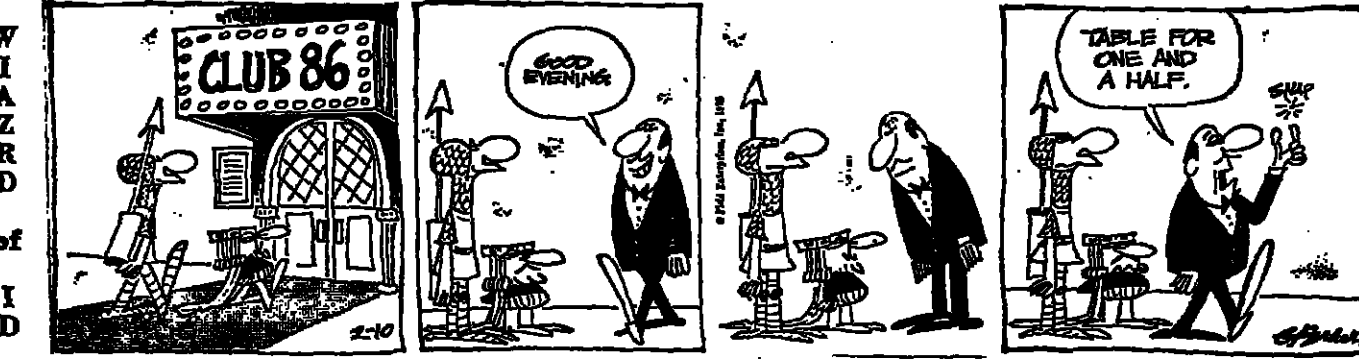
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Against a grand slam, the standard procedure is to make a passive lead, trying not to give the declarer any help by leading away from a significant honor. A bold player can sometimes make a decision prematurely. The diagrammed deal is a fine example. North and South bid well to reach seven clubs. After North opened one spade and received a response of two clubs he had a difficult rebid. The obvious course would be to show club support, either directly by jumping to four clubs or inferentially by jumping to four diamonds, a "splinter" bid showing a diamond shortage. However neither of these bids would have made it easy to judge the grand slam's prospects of success. North chose another route. He jumped to three hearts, hiding his club support, and launched into Blackwood when South rebid his clubs. The discovery that South held two aces and a king as well as reliable clubs was all the inducement North needed to bid the grand slam.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
AK943		72	
QJ10		2	
6		QJ87432	
KQ76		542	
WEST		SOUTH	
QJ865		10	
K8543		Q87	
85		AK10	
—		AJ10853	

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YETID SABS LEHED PRUSHE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: _____

BOOKS

REPORT FROM ENGINE CO. 82

By Dennis Smith. Saturday Review Press. 215 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WITH good reason have Christians chosen fire as the metaphor of hell," writes Dennis Smith in "Report From Engine Co. 82." "What could be more fearful than the slow, agonizing crisping of the skin, the searing of the lungs as the throat passage closes?" In nearly nine years as a firefighter, Mr. Smith has seen his share of charred bodies, and he carries his own scars too—yet he loves his job. For reasons that even he may not fully understand, he asked for a transfer from a quiet station to the busiest engine company in New York City.

Company 82 is based in the South Bronx, where there are not only more fire alarms, but also more murders than anywhere else in the city. Not every call implies a burning building: Some days, more than half of them are malicious false alarms. Others are garbage fires in empty lots or back yards, or someone may decide to put a match to one of the many derelict cars in the neighborhood. But no matter what the source, each call must be answered.

When a drug addict takes an overdose, people are likely to summon the Fire Department because it responds more quickly than an ambulance. A fire alarm may be turned in because someone has gone berserk: a 200-pound woman with a two-foot machete; a middle-aged man with a kitchen knife; another man, completely nude, wielding a buggy whip in the middle of the street. Once in a while, Engine Company 82 has to stand by helplessly while street justice takes its course: When a notorious hot-rodder hit a 10-year-old boy, the whole block came out to punish him and burn his car.

The real fires—with people's lives at stake—are exciting reading, and Mr. Smith uses a nice, clean documentary style that lets you feel the breath of the flames and taste the smoke yourself. He tells you what it's like to grope around on the floor of a smoke-filled room for a human body that may or may not still be breathing. He is particularly good in describing the effect of different officers on their men. One chief, he says, led his men like Leonard Bernstein leading the New York Philharmonic in a piece by Stravinsky.

The South Bronx is a poverty-stricken neighborhood peopled mostly by blacks and Puerto Ricans. Mr. Smith changes his mind several times in trying to explain why some of these people risk their lives in the fire. In one of his infrequent nice moments, he feels that fire is set "to cause some excitement, to achieve orgasm, or to kill a fireman." In another mood, he is inclined to blame "conditions." Perhaps he is closest to the truth when he says that "we have unlearned the value of a human life."

Though one man in his company was hit by a brick and

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Fictional mariner
5 Persian poet
10 Antimatter
14 Enchant
15 Brilliance
16 Stadium shape
17 Detective-story Man
18 Isolate
20 Longing places
21 Large quantity
22 Character in long-run play
24 Spanish painter
25 Yalta conferee
26 Swampy place
32 Crossroad
33 Creator of "Mr. Dooley"
34 Teachers' group
35 Siamese coins
36 Sits in judgment
37 Insects
38 Spanish Mrs.
39 Page number
40 Identify predicates, etc.
41 Breakfast food

DOWN

1 Arthritis drug
2 Sounds of joy
3 Related
4 Calcutta natives
5 Spangle
6 Sharp
7 Sound of woe
8 Women's org.
9 Neapolitan and Pisans
10 Dances part
11 Gems of sheep
12 Healthy in Spain
13 Musical sign

43 Boiled, old style
44 Tibetan beast
45 Appropriated
46 Spoils
49 Certain records
50 Flight ending
51 Dolphin genus
52 Expects
57 Trip before
58 Gas
59 Musical notation
60 Basketer in maneuver
61 Heater

19 Oslo's land, in Oslo
21 Sashes
24 Saki
25 Opposite of flop
26 Numerical prefix
27 Perfume
28 Cover
29 Lifeless
30 Baseball great
31 Comforted
32 Valleys
33 Basketball maneuver
37 Last half of a golf course
39 Greek-letter groups
40 Word for Richard
42 Hereditary ruler
43 Clare or Kerry
44 Natchez
46 Peter was one
47 Church part
48 Kinds
49 Swindles
50 Dill
51 Feuchtmeier
52 City of Yemen
54 Libyan measure

Miss Famose Was 'Broadcaster'

Russia Stops U.S., 7-2, in Hockey; French Skier May Be Banned

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 9 (AP)—Too strong, too fast, too experienced. That was tonight's story of the Soviet Union's 61st straight victory in 13 years over the United States in hockey. And the Russian coach said his players were not going all-out as they scored a 7-2 victory.

It kept the Soviet Union, winners of nine straight world championships, tied with Sweden with five points each in the race for the Olympic gold medal.

It dumped the Americans out of the gold medal race, but they still have a chance for bronze.

Sweden, which had tied the Soviet Union, beat Poland 5-3 today and faces a key game tomorrow against No. 2-ranked Czechoslovakia. The Americans play Finland and the Soviet Union meets Poland in a full day of action.

"We didn't try to do our best and lose our strength because we play Poland tomorrow," said Russian coach Arkadii Tokarevich. Asked what percentage of energy the Russians used, Tokarevich replied: "No computer could count the strength. But we did not want our players to be injured."

U.S. coach Murray Williamson also said the Americans could not afford to exhaust themselves completely because they must beat Finland tomorrow to have a medal chance.

But the Americans did go all-out, playing rougher hockey in the third period, which they entered trailing 5-0.

"We had a band of courageous kids down 5-0 and they came back. When you are down 5-0 against the Russians and let down," Williamson said, "they will kill you. All in all, I thought our kids played a hell of a hockey game."

He said it was the Americans' best performance against the Russians in seven or eight years. As they have in each of their three games so far, the Russians scored the first goal in the first period when the opposition was one man short because of a penalty.

"Their power play is devastating," Williamson said.

The score was 5-0 before the second period was half over, and Russian star Anatoli Firsov, a couple of times began yelling with the Americans with fancy stick work.

A large cheer went up from the American contingent among the more than 5,000 spectators when the Russians were handed their first penalty, late in the second period. But even then the Russians managed to carry the play to the American end twice, and they used up some of the penalty time with a passing display.

The Americans' first goal, early in the third period, came on a play with captain Timothy Sheehy, 24, of International Falls, Minn., passing out from behind the net to defenseman Frank Sanders, 22, of St. Paul, Minn.

A goal-mouth scramble late in the game produced the only other American goal, by Kevin Ahearn, 22, of Milton, Mass.

The Russian coach said his team had set out to prevent what he called the rough play of the Americans in upsetting Czechoslovakia, 6-1, on Monday. This, he said, was done by quick passing, and thus avoiding contact.

NHL Praise
SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 9 (AP).—They brutalize you physically and they intimidate you mentally," said a National Hockey League scout tonight of the Soviet ice hockey team, after watching it crush the United States.

"They're tough. I know of only one team in the National Hockey League that could out-muscle them—the Boston Bruins. I think the Russians could hold their own with any other team."

Jack Patterson, director of scouting for the Detroit Red Wings, watched the Russians take apart a young, aggressive, but inexperienced American team.

It wasn't his first look at the Soviet players. He's been watching them for years and drooling. "They play more like the Montreal Canadiens than any other team in the league," Patterson said, "but they have qualities of some of the other good teams."

"The Canadians concentrate on good skating. So do the Russians. But the Russians also like body contact. They hit hard. In that respect, they're like the New York Rangers. It's hit, hit, hit."

Olympic Schedule

Today

Men's 50-kilometer cross-country (2:30 GMT).

Women's 500-meter speed skating (10:00 GMT).

Hockey, Group B: Yugoslavia-Japan (10:00 GMT).

Men's giant slalom, second heat (10:30 GMT).

Hockey, Group A: Sweden-Poland; Group B: Germany-Norway (10:00 GMT).

Luge, men's doubles (1st, 2d run) (10:00 GMT).

Figure skating: women's slalom (10:30 GMT).

Four-man bobsled (1st, 2d heat) (10:00 GMT).

Speed skating: women's 1,000 meters (10:30 GMT).

90-meter ski jumping (10:30 GMT).

Alpine skiing: women's slalom (10:30 GMT).

Figure skating: men's free-style (12:30 GMT).

Televised.

All Smiles

Norwegian Erik Haaker makes the victory sign but all he has won is first heat of giant slalom; second heat is today. American Dianne Holm laughs at her victory in 1,500-meter speed skating.

Haaker Leads Giant Slalom After 1st Heat

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 9.—Norway's Erik Haaker posted the fastest time today in the first heat of the men's Olympic giant slalom and then changed his opinion of the Mount Teine course.

Prior to the race, the 19-year-old from Oppdal had said, "I don't like the course. It's too steep. I like longer and not so steep courses."

But after clocking 1 minute 31.7 seconds on the 1,034-meter course which had 68 tightly-packed gates and a vertical drop of 400 meters, he said, "The track was steep but not too steep. It was fast but not too fast. I thought."

Going into tomorrow's second and final heat, Haaker holds a lead of eight-hundredths of a second over West Germany's Alfred Hagn, who posted a 1:31.78. In third place was Italy's Gustavo Thoeni, the race favorite, with 1:32.19.

Haaker's performance was not a surprise. He showed he was in form by finishing fifth in the downhill Monday. In early December, he won the World Cup giant slalom race in Val d'Isère, France, in an overpowering performance which drew the praise of Jean-Claude Killy, France's triple gold medal winner of 1968.

"The race is not over yet," said Haaker after his run today. "But I think I have a good chance of winning."

"Today is today, tomorrow is tomorrow."

And tomorrow, the opposition will quickly find out Haaker's second-heat time because the Norwegian will be the first down the Mount Teine course as he tries to break the Swiss domination of the Alpine skiing events.

They have won the first three gold medals.

The French have yet to win anything, and they kept the dismal trend going. World Cup leader Henri Duvillard misjudged his line and smashed into a gate. One

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—A fresh row over alleged breaches of the amateur rules threatened the peace of the Winter Games again here today, with French skier Annie Famose facing disqualification.

The council of the Fédération Internationale de Ski provisionally suspended the 27-year-old former world slalom champion until she answered charges that she broadcast games events for Radio Luxembourg.

FIS president Marc Hodler said tonight: "She has until 1400 local time (0500 GMT) tomorrow to state her case to FIS. She will be given an opportunity to give any evidence she wants."

The FIS Council acted after receiving evidence that Radio Luxembourg advertised in several French newspapers that Miss Famose was a fellow French skier Patrick Russel, who missed the games because of a broken ankle, would act as commentators in Sapporo.

Hodler said FIS was acting only on Miss Famose's case at present, as Russel's injury removed the need for urgency.

The FIS suspension was the second action against a skier at Sapporo, the first was the pre-games disqualification of Austria's Karl Schranz for involvement in commercial advertising.

Miss Famose finished eighth in the downhill last Saturday and then announced her intention of retiring. She did not compete in yesterday's giant slalom and was a reserve for the special slalom this Friday.

French newspapers that Miss Famose was a fellow French skier Patrick Russel, who missed the games because of a broken ankle, would act as commentators in Sapporo.

Hodler said FIS was acting only on Miss Famose's case at present, as Russel's injury removed the need for urgency.

The FIS suspension was the second action against a skier at Sapporo, the first was the pre-games disqualification of Austria's Karl Schranz for involvement in commercial advertising.

Miss Famose finished eighth in the downhill last Saturday and then announced her intention of retiring. She did not compete in yesterday's giant slalom and was a reserve for the special slalom this Friday.

French newspapers that Miss Famose was a fellow French skier Patrick Russel, who missed the games because of a broken ankle, would act as commentators in Sapporo.

Hodler said FIS was acting only on Miss Famose's case at present, as Russel's injury removed the need for urgency.

The FIS suspension was the second action against a skier at Sapporo, the first was the pre-games disqualification of Austria's Karl Schranz for involvement in commercial advertising.

Miss Famose finished eighth in the downhill last Saturday and then announced her intention of retiring. She did not compete in yesterday's giant slalom and was a reserve for the special slalom this Friday.

French newspapers that Miss Famose was a fellow French skier Patrick Russel, who missed the games because of a broken ankle, would act as commentators in Sapporo.

Hodler said FIS was acting only on Miss Famose's case at present, as Russel's injury removed the need for urgency.

The FIS suspension was the second action against a skier at Sapporo, the first was the pre-games disqualification of Austria's Karl Schranz for involvement in commercial advertising.

Miss Famose finished eighth in the downhill last Saturday and then announced her intention of retiring. She did not compete in yesterday's giant slalom and was a reserve for the special slalom this Friday.

French newspapers that Miss Famose was a fellow French skier Patrick Russel, who missed the games because of a broken ankle, would act as commentators in Sapporo.

Hodler said FIS was acting only on Miss Famose's case at present, as Russel's injury removed the need for urgency.

The FIS suspension was the second action against a skier at Sapporo, the first was the pre-games disqualification of Austria's Karl Schranz for involvement in commercial advertising.

Miss Famose finished eighth in the downhill last Saturday and then announced her intention of retiring. She did not compete in yesterday's giant slalom and was a reserve for the special slalom this Friday.

French newspapers that Miss Famose was a fellow French skier Patrick Russel, who missed the games because of a broken ankle, would act as commentators in Sapporo.

Hodler said FIS was acting only on Miss Famose's case at present, as Russel's injury removed the need for urgency.

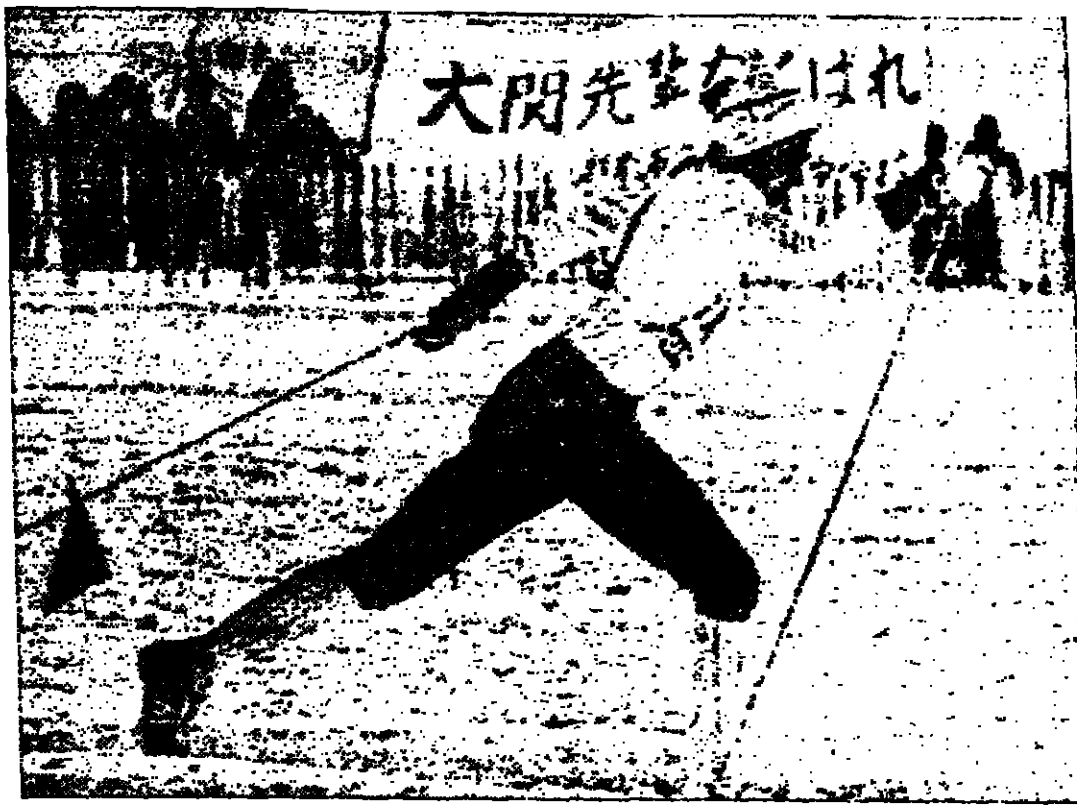
The FIS suspension was the second action against a skier at Sapporo, the first was the pre-games disqualification of Austria's Karl Schranz for involvement in commercial advertising.

Miss Famose finished eighth in the downhill last Saturday and then announced her intention of retiring. She did not compete in yesterday's giant slalom and was a reserve for the special slalom this Friday.

French newspapers that Miss Famose was a fellow French skier Patrick Russel, who missed the games because of a broken ankle, would act as commentators in Sapporo.

Hodler said FIS was acting only on Miss Famose's case at present, as Russel's injury removed the need for urgency.

The FIS suspension was the second action against a skier at Sapporo, the first was the pre-games disqualification of Austria's Karl Schranz for involvement in commercial advertising.



GIANT STEP—Marjatta Kajosmaa of Finland takes a big stride towards a silver medal yesterday in the women's 5-kilometer cross-country race.

Miss Holm Skates U.S. to First Gold

SAPPORO, Japan, Feb. 9 (AP).—Dianne Holm, 20, skated to the United States' first gold medal of the 1972 Winter Olympics today and got ready to bid for two more.

After winning the 1,000-meter women's speed skating race by one-fifth of a second, she said: "An Olympic gold medal is a life's ambition come true, but there are two more races to come and I can't relax."

"I vowed I would be a champion in the 1,000 and even the 3,000."

The 1,000 and 3,000 are scheduled for Friday and Saturday. In the 1,000 meters, she will be skating against her team rival, 16-year-old Anne Hennings.

Miss Holm, from Northbrook, Ill., won the 1,500 meters in the Olympic record time of 2:20.85. She edged out the world record holder, Stien Bas-Kaiser of the Netherlands, who took the silver medal in 2:21.05.

Another Dutch skater, Atje Kuiken-Deelstra, won the bronze in 2:22.05.

In other finals today, Galina Koukova of the Soviet Union won the women's five-kilometer cross-country ski race for her second gold medal of the Games and Magnus Solberg of Norway took the individual biathlon.

Equals 1968 Output
The United States also got a seventh place in the opening race of the women's speed-skating program when Connie Carpenter of Madison, Wis., was timed in 2:23.99.

Miss Holm's victory put the United States in an excellent position to top their gold-medal output of one each in the previous two Winter Olympics. Besides having Miss Holm in the 1,000 and 3,000, Miss Hennings, also of Northbrook, is strong in the 1,000 and the 500.

Miss Holm's victory crowned 10 remarkable years of dedication. At 15 she was already a skating phenomenon. In the 1968 Winter Olympics at Grenoble, she became the teenage darling of the U.S. team as she won silver medal in the 500 meters and a bronze in the 1,000. She trailed off slightly in 1970 and '71.

This year she decided to give it everything she had.

"She trained six or seven hours a day," said her mother, Arlene Holm. "Not just skating. Riding a bike. Weight lifting. And swimming. You know, the works."

And sitting up against a wall and bending her back.

Dianne went to the Netherlands on her own to train in September with Dutch coaches, considered the world's best—and stayed three months, working with

Gibson and Leonard formed the heart of the batting order for the Homestead team in the 1930s and 1940s, a sort of murderers' row in the style of Ruth and Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees.

Gibson, who was born in Georgia in 1911, joined the Grays in Pittsburgh in 1939. He stayed 17 seasons, except for five years with the Pittsburgh Crawfords and two in the Mexican League. He was a solidly built catcher and, though records were sketchy, he was credited with more than 600 home runs.

Footbal Hall of Fame
NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Lamar Hunt, founder of the American Football League in 1959; Clarence (Ace) Parker, a pre-World War II star for the Brooklyn Dodgers and Gino Marchetti and Ollie Matson, college teammates at San Francisco University who played for 14 distinguished seasons in the National Football League, were named yesterday to the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

They and four who were named in 1970 were the smallest groups of candidates chosen since the hall began in 1963. The candidates are chosen by 27 selectors, most of them seasoned sports writers, from NFL clubs.

To be eligible, a player must have been in retirement at least five years. Marchetti, a defensive end for the Baltimore Colts, and Matson, a running back for the Cardinals and Rams, were elected in their first eligible year.

But the electors passed over Paul Hornung of the Packers, Pete Rozelle of the Eagles and Tobin Rote of the Lions, who

Mrs. Bas, who won the silver today. Then she competed as a member of the U.S. team at Davos and Innsbruck. The idea was to build up her strength and stamina for the longer events.

"Just being a sprinter won't get you any place in the world championships," she said. "I guess now, after today, the 1,500 is my best distance."

Miss Koukova, who had won the 10-kilometer race, covered the 21 miles in 17 minutes 50 seconds to beat Marjatta Kajosmaa of Finland, timed in 17:05.50. Helena Sikilova of Czechoslovakia took the bronze medal in 17:07.32.

Miss Koukova matched the feat of Sweden's Toini Gustavson, who won the double in 1968, and countrywoman Klavdia Boyarskikh, the 1964 champion.

She could perform a unique triple if the Soviet Union wins Saturday's 3.5-kilometer relay race.

Martha Rockwell of Putney, Vt., recorded the best time by an American, finishing 18th in 17:50.34.

Solberg, who was not even top seeded by his team manager, successfully defended his Olympic biathlon title by outskating 53 other competitors from 14 countries.

The policeman, 30, from Trondheim, won the 20-kilometer race, shooting in two prone and two standing positions 150-meter down range, in 1 hour 15 minutes 55.50 seconds, including a two-minute penalty for two misses—one in prone and one in standing.

He finished his career in the AFL. Also passed for the second straight year was Joe Schmidt, eight times an all-pro linebacker for the Lions.

The Hall of Fame now has 74 members and Hunt, president of the Kansas City Chiefs, was the 10th owner-executive to be named.

Parker's pro career began with the Dodgers in 1937. The All-America from Duke was only 5 feet 11 inches and 183 pounds, but was a premier passer, runner and kicker and a single-wing tailback.

Matson won a silver medal as a member of the 1,600-meter relay team and a bronze in the 400 meters in the 1952 Olympics and was four times an all-NFL choice.

The enshrinement of these four will be held at Canton, Ohio, the site of the Hall of Fame, on Aug. 5.

They will bring to 134 the number of baseball men with niches in the Hall of Fame, though only five of them are black. They are Robinson and Roy Campanella, who made it as pioneers for the Brooklyn Dodgers; Paige, the great pitcher who graduated from the Negro leagues to the majors in 1948, and Gibson and Leonard.

The election was announced by the baseball commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, with only slight reference to the disagreement that arose last year. A special wing of the Hall of Fame was planned then for the old-time black stars who had not qualified as 10-year big leaguers. But a public outcry prompted the officials to array them alongside the rest.

Gibson, who was born in Georgia in 1911, joined the Grays in Pittsburgh in 1939. He stayed 17 seasons, except for five years with the Pittsburgh Crawfords and two in the Mexican League. He was a solidly built catcher and, though records were sketchy, he was credited with more than 600 home runs.

Footbal Hall of Fame
NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Lamar Hunt, founder of the American Football League in 1959; Clarence (Ace) Parker, a pre-World War II star for the Brooklyn Dodgers and Gino Marchetti and Ollie Matson, college teammates at San Francisco University who played for 14 distinguished seasons in the National Football League, were named yesterday to the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

They and four who were named in 1970 were the smallest groups of candidates chosen since the hall began in 1963. The candidates are chosen by 27 selectors, most of them seasoned sports writers, from NFL clubs.

To be eligible, a player must have been in retirement at least five years. Marchetti, a defensive end for the Baltimore Colts, and Matson, a running back for the Cardinals and Rams, were elected in their first eligible year.

But the electors passed over Paul Hornung of the Packers, Pete Rozelle of the Eagles and Tobin Rote of the Lions, who

finished his career in the AFL. Also passed for the second straight year was Joe Schmidt, eight times an all-pro linebacker for the Lions.

The Hall of Fame now has 74 members and Hunt, president of the Kansas City Chiefs, was the 10th owner-executive to be named.

Parker's pro career began with the Dodgers in 1937. The All-America from Duke was only 5 feet 11 inches and 183 pounds, but was a premier passer, runner and kicker and a single-wing tailback.

Matson won a silver medal as a member of the 1,600-meter relay team and a bronze in the 400 meters in the 1952 Olympics and was four times an all-NFL choice.

The enshrinement of these four will be held at Canton, Ohio, the site of the Hall of Fame, on Aug. 5.

Friars Do Good Job On Defense

Score 8 Straight To Beat Canisius

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP).—You gotta have heart to win basketball games, says Providence coach Dave Gavitt.

A stiff defense won't hurt, either.

"Courage... and a tough press saw us through," said Gavitt, who says Providence coach Dave Gavitt.

The Friars trailed 64-61 before scoring eight straight points in the last minute.

You come from behind on defense," said Gavitt, who says Providence coach Dave Gavitt.

Iowa also came from behind to upset seventh-ranked Ohio State, 80-67, while No. 19 Minnesota was using its 61-42 in crucial Big Ten games. The losses by the two ranked clubs left them locked in a first-place tie in the conference.

Marshall, rated No. 11, defeated Stanford, 82-69, and No. 13 Southwestern Louisiana beat West Texas State, 78-67.

Ernie DiGregorio, Providence's backcourt ace, played most of the game despite a sprained ankle. Rick Williams scored 23 points and Gary Lock added 22 to pace Iowa. Williams' long jumper with 14 minutes left in the second half snapped a 50-50 tie and Iowa never again trailed.

Joby Wright had 23 points for Indiana, but coach Bobby Knight attributed Indiana's victory to defense.

"This was a nice game to win," said Knight, who refused to shake hands with Minnesota coach Bill Musselman after the game. "I thought we did a good job defensively. The kids were anxious to play a good game today after beating Michigan State on Saturday. They sure did the job."

Musselman was astounded by Knight's snub.

"He walked out. We didn't talk at all," said Musselman. "We never refused to shake a coach's hand after my team lost."

With Mel Davis exceeding the 1,000-point mark, St. John's downed Notre Dame, 86-75.

Davis, a junior, is only the third player in St. John's 65-year basketball history to score more than 1,000 points in two years. Bob Zawoluk and Tony Jackson are the other two.

Czech Zednik Upsets Smith in First Round

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP).—Top-seeded Stan Smith cut out of form after a month and a half layoff from the tournament trail, was upset yesterday by unranked Vladimir Zednik of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2, in the first round of the \$40,000 May Company International tennis tournament.

Smith, from Pasadena, Calif., was unable to handle Zednik's swift serve.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP).—Top-seeded Stan Smith cut out of form after a month and a half layoff from the tournament trail, was upset yesterday by unranked Vladimir Zednik of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2, in the first round of the \$40,000 May Company International tennis tournament.

Smith, from Pasadena, Calif., was unable to handle Zednik's swift serve.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP).—Top-seeded Stan Smith cut out of form after a month and a half layoff from the tournament trail, was upset yesterday by unranked Vladimir Zednik of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2, in the first round of the \$40,000 May Company International tennis tournament.

Smith, from Pasadena, Calif., was unable to handle Zednik's swift serve.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP).—Top-seeded Stan Smith cut out of form after a month and a half layoff from the tournament trail, was upset yesterday by unranked Vladimir Zednik of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2, in the first round of the \$40,000 May Company International tennis tournament.

Smith, from Pasadena, Calif., was unable to handle Zednik's swift serve.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP).—Top-seeded Stan Smith cut out of form after a month and a half layoff from the tournament trail, was upset yesterday by unranked Vladimir Zednik of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2, in the first round of the \$40,000 May Company International tennis tournament.

Smith, from Pasadena, Calif., was unable to handle Zednik's swift serve.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP).—Top-seeded Stan Smith cut out of form after a month and a half layoff from the tournament trail, was upset yesterday by unranked Vladimir Zednik of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2, in the first round of the \$40,000 May Company International tennis tournament.

Smith, from Pasadena, Calif., was unable to handle Zednik's swift serve.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP).—Top-seeded Stan Smith cut out of form after a month and a half layoff from the tournament trail, was upset yesterday by unranked Vladimir Zednik of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2, in the first round of the \$40,000 May Company International tennis tournament.

Smith, from Pasadena, Calif., was unable to handle Zednik's swift serve.

Soviet Fighters Wallop U.S. To the Delight of Their Fans

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Soviet fight fans came for action last night and got it when a more experienced, faster, harder-hitting Soviet Olympic team pounded its way to a 9-2 victory over the American national amateur boxing team.

Two years ago, Moscow's boxing fans whistled in derision because they thought the Soviet-American bouts were too tame. Last night, with a gusto that would have made Madison Square Garden regulars feel at home, they hollered, "It's time to floor him," "Let's do it" and "Finish him off."

And the Soviet boxers responded with one first-round knockout, two technical knockouts and several other knockdowns on the way to six more decisions over the outclassed American amateurs.

But in the lighter classes, as expected, the hosts were lighter on their feet, quicker with their hands, tougher in the clinches, and generally harder hitting and in better shape than the Americans.

Larry Carlisle, a 147-pounder from Camp Lejeune, N.C., fighting over his weight because the regular 156-pounder was sick, lost a split decision to 156-pound Olek Tulkov, whom he knocked out a year ago in a previous Soviet-American match in Las Vegas, Nev.

Art Buchwald

Cast of Characters

WASHINGTON.—The Howard Hughes autobiography mystery is moving so fast that most people find it hard to keep up with all the parties involved. As a public service we are printing the cast of characters as they have appeared on the scene. Carry this program with you at all times.

Clifford Irving—Handsome, 41-year-old author of the book "Fate," who went to McGraw-Hill and told them he had made a deal with Howard Hughes, the mysterious billionaire, to write his autobiography. Irving's credentials were impeccable as he lived on the island of Ibiza in Spain, where no one has ever been known to tell a lie.



Buchwald

McGraw-Hill.—The prestigious publishing house which advanced \$500,000 for the book and said it would stake the integrity of the firm on the authenticity of the manuscript. The joke around New York is that McGraw-Hill is thinking of changing its name to the Irving Trust Co.

Life magazine.—A prestigious magazine which agreed to pay \$250,000 for the magazine rights to the autobiography. When asked why they thought they had the real thing, a spokesman said, "We're not Modern Screen. This is the Time-Life Corporation."

Modern Screen.—A movie fan magazine which said when informed the Hughes autobiography could be a forgery, "We're not Life magazine."

Osborne Associates.—A distinguished handwriting-analysis firm which attested to the fact that

Paris Police Recover Five Stolen Portraits

PARIS, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Police have recovered five encaustic portraits dating from the second century and stolen from the Louvre Museum in December, the police said here yesterday.

A 29-year-old Paris man, Daniel Gervais, was arrested after taking the five paintings, valued at 250,000 Swiss francs (about \$73,500) and done in the Fayum region of Egypt, to a dealer in antique art here. The art dealer called the police.

the correspondence in McGraw-Hill's possession and the signature on the checks matched those of Howard Hughes. Business at the firm has been slow for the past three weeks.

Kath Irving—Clifford Irving's fourth wife. A Swiss citizen whom the Swiss police would like to talk to concerning her role in the affair. At one point Irving said he would sue anyone who linked her to the \$500,000 deposited in a Swiss bank.

Helga K. Hughes.—No relation to Howard. The woman who opened a bank account after the money was withdrawn from Credit Suisse and placed in the Swiss Bank Corp., across the street. It is believed she is Kath Irving and Helga Hughes put together.

Nina Van Pallandt.—A voluptuous Danish singer who says that Clifford Irving is in love with her and took her to Mexico with him when he said he met Howard Hughes. She claims Irving never left her side, which damages Irving's story, not to mention his relation with his wife Edith, as well as Helga and Hannah.

Ann Baxter.—A blonde beauty who taught Irving some diving in the Virgin Islands, when Edith thought he was taping Howard Hughes.

Howard Hughes.—A voice on the telephone who claims he never met Irving and has short fingernails and cuts his own hair. Hughes has promised to have his photograph taken very soon to show people he is still alive, but Life magazine will not be asked to take the picture.

Martin Ackerman.—Clifford Irving's original attorney who, after listening to Irving's story, bowed out as counsel and said, "Irving needs a criminal lawyer."

Richard Skuskind.—A researcher for Irving who said he saw Hughes in a motel in Palm Springs and Hughes gave him a dried organic prune. The only thing that can save Irving from sure disaster is for Skuskind to produce the prune.

IRVING MARDER

No Money Can Buy This Swiss Book

ZURICH (REUTERS).—If you were a student in Paris and your grandmother died, leaving you quite a lot of money to be spent as you chose, would you do with it? It is only fair to add that the student in question is Swiss. It seems somehow odd that he chose to finance the publication of a high-minded book called "Dieses Buch ist Gratis" (This Book is Free).

There are no statistics available yet, from the FBI or other agencies, on how many potential subscribers obeyed the injunction of Abbie Hoffman contained in the title of his opus, "Steel This Book." But its Swiss counterpart, of which 40,000 copies were printed in Zurich, has been a complete—what? Not sell-out, but hand-out.

The hope of the young Swiss donor, who wants to remain anonymous, and of the editors, is that "Dieses Buch ist Gratis" will make a contribution toward better understanding between people in everyday life. It is aimed particularly at people who are not in the habit of buying books.

Postal delivery was rejected on the theory that the book would too often be thrown away with advertising circulars and other kinds of junk mail. But the young Swiss editors, Theo Ruff and Peter Wehrli, were anxious to bypass the conventional distribution and publication channels—which, they feel, are degrading books to the status of consumer goods.

They decided on a course of direct action: All 40,000 copies were hand-distributed—on the street, in cafes and factories; wherever nonreaders might be found. They were stumped, but only momentarily, by a settlement in the middle of a lake. Forty-three copies were delivered by boat to the hamlet's 43 inhabitants.

"Dieses Buch ist Gratis" consists of pieces—mostly short, poems as well as prose—by 49 Swiss writers. Some are as well-known as the playwright Max Frisch, others are unknown or comparatively so. Many are in their 30s or 40s. One, Hans Albrecht Moser, is 90.

There was to have been a 50th contributor: Friedrich Dürrenmatt, but a last-minute hitch involving the author and his publishers prevented his inclusion, though his name is listed in the table of contents. Pages 27 and 28, reserved for him, remain blank; a publisher's note suggests that readers might like to use these as "notepaper."

Most of the pieces, in accordance with the central idea of the book, are about current social problems and conflicts. One of the shortest, by Toni E. Linder, is called "Fische in Kanton Genève" (Fish in Canton Geneva), but the reasonably confident in saying that it is not really about fish in a garden. The lead-off piece, by Max Frisch, is "Ueber-

fremdung" (Estrangement), which dates from 1965.

Enclosed in the book is a questionnaire in which readers are invited to give their reactions. The questions range from such basic ones as, "Did you read this book and if not why not?" to such broader ones as "What do you expect from modern literature?" and "Do you think that reading this book has affected you, and if so how?"

A prefatory note by "Dieses Buch ist Gratis" makes the title more emphatic by stating that "it is forbidden to sell this book. At most it may be given as a present or lent to someone."

In a brief, rather wistful introduction, the editors express the hope that the readers will not form the opinion that their young benefactor, instead of financing something as "dry" as a book, might have done better to invest it in a Porsche Targa or an Alfa Romeo.

They add the further hope that, at least until it has been read, the book will not be used "to line a pair of leaky shoes" or "to cover your head in the rain."

The (London) Times Literary Supplement, in a commentary, remarked that "appropriately enough, in one of the homes of Dada, Zurich (the other being Paris) there has appeared a book which you cannot even steal because it is free."

New Computer System Speeds Translations Into Braille

By Robert Reinhold

BOSTON (REUTERS).—Engineers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have developed a new computer system that translates English into Braille almost instantaneously.

While the device is not yet available commercially, its designers say it may open up new professions to the blind and eliminate the months that sightless persons often wait to have special materials tediously converted by hand into the systematic clusters of raised dots by which they read with their fingers.

The machine, of which about 20 experimental models costing \$6,500 each have been built, could be used to teach blind children in ordinary schools, by allowing teachers to prepare daily lessons in Braille.

It also enables blind engineers and scientists to use computers for their calculations with as much ease as colleagues with sight. The project is a joint venture. The device was designed and built at MIT's Sensory Aids Evaluation and Development Center with

support from the Hartford Foundation.

The computer program at the heart of the system, called DOTSYS III, was written with the MITS Corporation. A pilot demonstration is being financed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare at the National Braille Press in Boston.

The system embosses a full page of Braille "cells," as the dot characters are called, in about 90 seconds. By hand, the same task takes a skilled operator six or seven minutes. What is more, the computer enables anyone ca-

pable of typing ordinary English to do the translation.

The system produces standard Grade II Braille. This is a shorthand Braille that uses nearly 200 contractions to save time and space. Because Grade II is not a letter-for-letter representation of English, the computer had to be programmed to recognize words or groups of letters required contraction.

The system consists of two units: a standard Teletypewriter and a specially built automatic Braille printer, called the MIT Braillemboss. Both are linked,

by ordinary telephone circuit, to a commercial IBM 360 computer used on a time-sharing basis.

At a demonstration, a typist first dialed the computer. Once the system was operational, she typed in a paragraph of English.

Moments later electrical impulses were flashed back from the computer, and the embosser chattered out the Braille text at 10 characters a second on thick manila cards that are fed through the machine in the same way as computer paper. A blind person was able to read it back without error.

The program is already in use by the Atlanta school system, which has attached a special high-speed printer to it to turn out school lessons. Another machine is used at the University of Manitoba in Canada, and others are used by blind students and scientists at MIT and commercial companies in the Boston area.

The device raises the possibility of printing daily newspapers for the blind. Already, a number of newspapers, such as The Wall Street Journal, use computers to transmit and print their articles.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

AUTOMOBILES

DEAR FOLKS: If you can use some extra cash, please call me. I have a 1965 Ford Mustang, 2-door, 2600 cc, 4-cylinder, automatic, air conditioning, power windows, and a very low mileage. Call me at 1-800-555-1234.

TAX-FREE CARS

Lowest prices in Europe. Delivery direct from the manufacturer. Write: Tax-Free Cars, 100, rue de la Paix, 75001 Paris, France.

MARLAU

NEW FRANCHISES IN MADRID. P.S. We're American, loving living and working in Spain for the past 15 years. Free brochure with this ad.

DISCOUNTS ON PERFUMES

UNIQUE OFFER. Color reproduction of 100 different perfumes. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

U.S. DELEGATES TO STOCKHOLM

CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM. Father P. J. Ryan, S.J., and Barbara Ryan, M.A., will be representing the U.S. at the conference. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

ROUNDTABLE WANTED

FOR DISCUSSION. A roundtable discussion on the Vietnam War. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

PERSONALS

CHARLES TENNANT, 40, address: 100, rue de la Paix, 75001 Paris, France. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

SERVICES

RENT-ALIBRI. London top secret and courier service. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

EDUCATION

MAKE NEW JEWELRY. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

AUTOMOBILES

COACH BUILDERS OFFERS. Complete course in coach building. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

AUTOMOBILES

TAX-FREE CARS

Lowest prices in Europe. Delivery direct from the manufacturer. Write: Tax-Free Cars, 100, rue de la Paix, 75001 Paris, France.

MOVING

INTERNATIONAL. Color reproduction of 100 different perfumes. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

INTERDEAN

PARIS 800-555-1234. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

REMOVALS

SHIPPING. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

FOR SALE & WANTED

STUDY PLANO. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

ANTIQUE

WHOLESALE. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

ANIMALS

REPTILES. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

DIAMONDS

BUY DIAMONDS. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

U.S. or CANADA. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

U.S. or CANADA

from \$89. Return \$169. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

AUSTRALIA from \$429

Charter Travel Center. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

WORLD TRAVEL

Charter Travel Center. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

Charter Travel Center. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

JETS TO U.S.A.

NEW YORK \$89. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

ESTORIL FOR SUN AND FUN ALL YEAR ROUND!

ESTORIL FOR SUN AND FUN ALL YEAR ROUND! Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

NEW YORK \$89

NEW YORK \$89. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE IN EUROPE. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

NEW YORK \$89

NEW YORK \$89. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

CALIFORNIA \$160

CALIFORNIA \$160. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

NEW YORK \$33

NEW YORK \$33. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

CHARTER FLIGHT SERVICES

CHARTER FLIGHT SERVICES. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

SWISS BUSINESS ADDRESS

SWISS BUSINESS ADDRESS. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

U.S. or CANADA

U.S. or CANADA. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

AUSTRALIA from \$429

AUSTRALIA from \$429. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

WORLD TRAVEL

WORLD TRAVEL. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

JETS TO U.S.A.

NEW YORK \$89. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

ESTORIL FOR SUN AND FUN ALL YEAR ROUND!

ESTORIL FOR SUN AND FUN ALL YEAR ROUND! Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

NEW YORK \$89

NEW YORK \$89. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE IN EUROPE. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

NEW YORK \$89

NEW YORK \$89. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

CALIFORNIA \$160

CALIFORNIA \$160. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

NEW YORK \$33

NEW YORK \$33. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

CHARTER FLIGHT SERVICES

CHARTER FLIGHT SERVICES. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

SWISS BUSINESS ADDRESS

SWISS BUSINESS ADDRESS. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

U.S. or CANADA

U.S. or CANADA. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

AUSTRALIA from \$429

AUSTRALIA from \$429. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

WORLD TRAVEL

WORLD TRAVEL. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

JETS TO U.S.A.

NEW YORK \$89. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

ESTORIL FOR SUN AND FUN ALL YEAR ROUND!

ESTORIL FOR SUN AND FUN ALL YEAR ROUND! Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

NEW YORK \$89

NEW YORK \$89. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE IN EUROPE. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

NEW YORK \$89

NEW YORK \$89. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

CALIFORNIA \$160

CALIFORNIA \$160. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

NEW YORK \$33

NEW YORK \$33. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

CHARTER FLIGHT SERVICES

CHARTER FLIGHT SERVICES. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

SWISS BUSINESS ADDRESS

SWISS BUSINESS ADDRESS. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

U.S. or CANADA

U.S. or CANADA. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

AUSTRALIA from \$429

AUSTRALIA from \$429. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

WORLD TRAVEL

WORLD TRAVEL. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

JETS TO U.S.A.

NEW YORK \$89. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

ESTORIL FOR SUN AND FUN ALL YEAR ROUND!

ESTORIL FOR SUN AND FUN ALL YEAR ROUND! Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

NEW YORK \$89

NEW YORK \$89. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR OFFICE IN EUROPE. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

NEW YORK \$89

NEW YORK \$89. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

CALIFORNIA \$160

CALIFORNIA \$160. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

NEW YORK \$33

NEW YORK \$33. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

CHARTER FLIGHT SERVICES

CHARTER FLIGHT SERVICES. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

SWISS BUSINESS ADDRESS

SWISS BUSINESS ADDRESS. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.

U.S. or CANADA

U.S. or CANADA. Complete course in jewelry making. Call 1-800-555-1234 for more information.